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Shuttle's Booster May Have Failed As Early as Liftoff

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The U.S. space agency has made public new photographs of the shuttle Challenger that show dark smoke shooting out of the right booster rocket only 1.4 seconds after liftoff.

The photographs are the first public indication that the booster may have begun to fail immediately after the two rockets were ignited Jan. 28.

The pictures "show something very, very unusual," Jim Mizell, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said Thursday night. Mr. Mizell, a former shuttle engineer, spoke as he narrated a color videotape taken by the space agency.

The pictures were shown Thursday morning at Cape Canaveral to the presidential commission investigating the accident.

In the pictures, the puffy cloud of smoke appears about a quarter of the way up the rocket. This point is at, or just below, a seam that has emerged as a chief suspect in the shuttle's explosion 73 seconds after launching.

The pictures appeared to buttress theories that hot gases in the rocket may have burst through safety seals at the seam, perhaps because of enormous stresses on those joints at liftoff, the effects of cold, or both.

Richard C. Cook, a budget official for the space agency who wrote an internal memorandum warning that the seals might leak and destroy the shuttle, said Thursday that NASA propulsion engineers had "whispered in his ear" that the seals were unsafe and even "held their breath" when earlier shuttles were launched.

He said a "gung-ho, can-do" ethic at the agency made it difficult to raise concerns about safety seals on the shuttle's booster rockets.

In the new photographs, the cloud 1.4 seconds after liftoff appears in roughly the same area as the plume of flame shown in photographs made public Feb. 1. The plume shows up about 58 seconds into the flight.

Black and white photographs taken from another angle clearly show the puff filling the gap between the booster rocket and the giant external fuel tank that ultimately exploded, consuming the Challenger and its crew of seven.

The slow acceleration of the Challenger makes it impossible to pinpoint the source of the smoke.

Officials said they had had access to the photographs since shortly after the explosion but were reluctant to make them public until it was clear that they were relevant to the investigation.

NASA also said in a statement that the agency's Data and Design Analysis Task Force, which is conducting an internal investigation, "has not ruled out any elements of the space shuttle system" in trying to identify a cause for the disaster. It said the task force was conducting detailed analyses of the smoke.

The release of the new photographs came amid questions about the space agency's response to longstanding problems with safety seals used in joining segments of the shuttle's booster rockets.

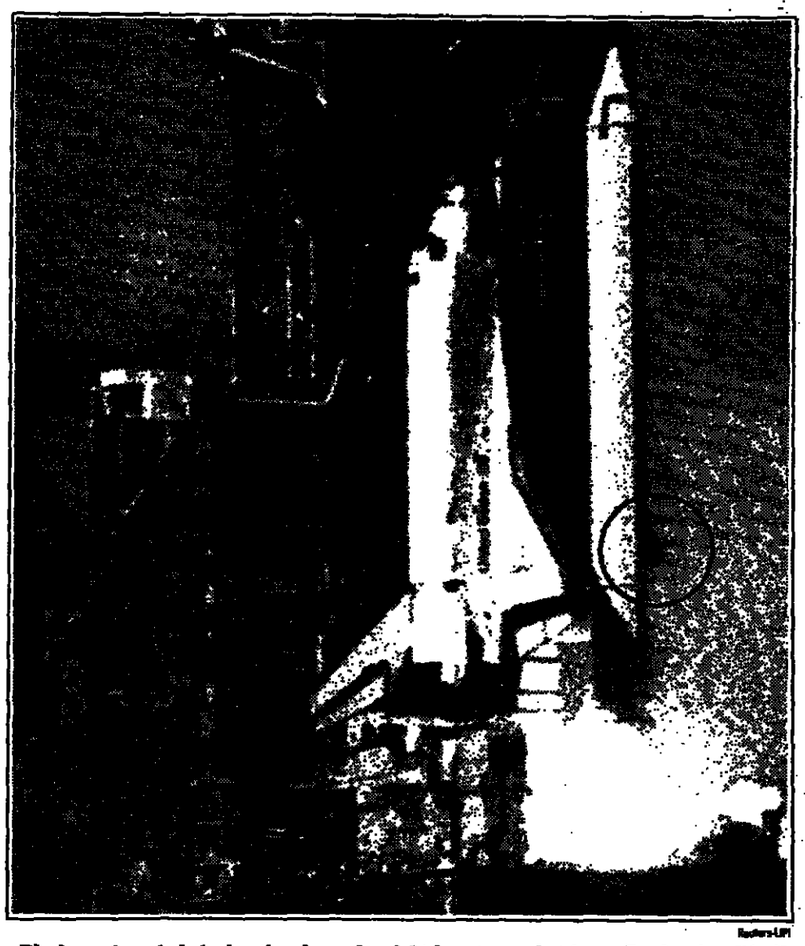
Sources close to the investigation said some commission members were growing concerned that top NASA technical officers, while extensively briefed about serious erosion of "O ring" seals in some flights, may not have deemed it a high-priority safety problem.

[The magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology said Friday that it would report in next week's

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Reuters-UPI

Barbara Morgan, the Idaho teacher who trained as Christa McAuliffe's back-up, has agreed to fly on a shuttle mission. Page 5.



Reuters-UPI

Black smoke, circled, shooting from the right booster rocket immediately after liftoff.

Church Urges Filipinos To Reject Marcos Rule

Reagan Stand Assailed by U.S. Senators

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Key senators in both parties have criticized President Ronald Reagan's handling of the issue of fraud in the Philippine elections and have said the United States should cut off aid if President Ferdinand E. Marcos was re-elected through fraudulent means.

Both Senators Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican majority leader, and Sam Nunn of Georgia, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said Thursday that the United States should not feel bound to keep its key air and naval bases in the Philippines if Mr. Marcos won.

Senator Richard G. Lugar, a Republican of Indiana, who headed the official American observer group to the Philippines, said that Mr. Reagan was "not well-informed" when he said Tuesday that fraud and violence could have occurred on both sides. Mr. Reagan's statement produced the impression in Manila that he was prepared to accept a Marcos victory.

"The predominant fraud was by the Marcos government," said Mr. Lugar, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Lugar also said he favored a sharp cut in aid if the election turns out to be "fatally flawed."

The criticism came as Philip C. Habib, a veteran diplomat, flew to the Philippines on Thursday on a fact-finding mission for Mr. Reagan.

White House officials and the State Department refused to comment further on the Philippines situation, pending Mr. Habib's return from his mission, which is to last at least 10 days.

The most outspoken reaction was from Mr. Nunn. He said in a letter to Mr. Reagan that Mr. Marcos's challenger in the election, Corazon C. Aquino, should be the winner on the basis of the actual vote, but that Mr. Marcos and his allies "are in the process of making an all-out effort to steal the election by massive fraud, intimidation and murder."

Mr. Nunn, the most influential Democratic senator on military issues, said the United States must make an effort to "prevent this

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

Reuters

Cardinal Ricardo Vidal reading the Catholic bishops' condemnation of the conduct of the Philippine election. Text, page 5.

Recommends 'Peaceful' Resistance

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — In a clear reference to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, leaders of the influential Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines urged the population Friday to reject a regime that took power by force and fraud.

They denounced the conduct of the Feb. 7 presidential elections as fraudulent and called for a campaign of "active resistance of evil by peaceful means."

Diplomats described the declaration as the strongest attack ever by the clergy on the legitimacy of the Marcos regime.

They said it would strengthen the determination of the opposition challenger, Corazon C. Aquino, to press for the resignation of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who has been in office for 20 years.

More than 50 bishops from different parts of the country said in a joint statement that the elections were "unparalleled in the fraudulence of their conduct."

They declared that the many irregularities were "systematically organized" and pointed to "criminal use of power to thwart the sovereign will of the people."

The bishops issued their statement as the national assembly, in which the government has a two-thirds majority, prepared to declare Mr. Marcos and his vice presidential running mate, Arturo Tolentino, victors in the election despite bitter opposition protests over the vote count.

Witnesses said a brawl between several hundred government and opposition supporters outside the national assembly Friday evening left about a dozen people injured. At least two were taken to hospital with knife wounds.

The call by the bishops for people to join a "nonviolent struggle for justice" was widely seen as throwing the moral strength and organizational resources of the church behind Mrs. Aquino in her struggle to force Mr. Marcos to resign.

Diplomats and other observers said it placed the church, which claims the allegiance of more than 80 percent of the Philippines' 55 million population, on a confrontation course with Mr. Marcos and his loyalist military commanders.

The Philippine bishops said in their statement that despite many irregularities and "criminal use of power," they were "morally certain the people's real will for change has been truly manifested. According to moral principles, a government that assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis." The bishops said:

"For such an access to power is tantamount to a forcible seizure and cannot command the allegiance of the citizenry."

Among the election violations listed by the bishops were: "systematic disenfranchisement of voters," "widespread and massive vote-buying," "deliberate tampering with the election returns," and "intimidation, harassment, terrorism and murder."

Sources at the closed-door conclave said the bishops rejected a plea for caution made to the president of the conference, Cardinal Ricardo Vidal, by Imelda R. Marcos, wife of President Marcos.

They said that Mrs. Marcos, a cabinet minister and governor of

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 6)

France Puts Troops in Central Africa On Alert After Rebel Attacks in Chad

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — French troops stationed in the Central African Republic have been put on alert as attacks by rebels supported by Libya against the government in Chad threatened the equilibrium between warring factions, French officials said Friday.

The French defense minister, Paul Quilès, went to Central Africa on Friday to visit troops that France has vowed would be sent into Chad if Libya moves against the government of Hissène Habré.

The government of Mr. Habré, after a meeting Thursday with Mr. Quilès in Chad, formally asked France to send troops to Chad to meet the new attacks, according to Chad's ambassador to France, Ahmad Allam-Mi.

French officials said that no decision on troops would be made until Mr. Quilès returned Saturday to Paris.

The French troop alert followed reports reaching Paris this week of new Libyan-supported rebel attacks against Mr. Habré taking place south of the "red line." The country is a former French colony.

The northern part of the mostly desert country is controlled by a former president, Goukouni Oueddei. He is supported by Libya.

A senior French official, Guy Penne, termed the new fighting "very serious and very important." President François Mitterrand said he was following the situation "very closely."

"In these desert battles, it is always those who attack who have the advantage," Mr. Mitterrand said Friday. "Then distance and the difficulties of the terrain often reverse the situation."

The new attacks in Chad follow about 18 months of relative calm in the country. They revive a painful political problem for the French government, particularly with key legislative elections scheduled next month.

In late 1984, the Mitterrand government was acutely embarrassed when Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, reneged on an agreement for a French and Libyan withdrawal of troops from Chad.

Mr. Mitterrand was sharply criticized at the time by the rightist opposition after he met with Colonel Qadhafi despite signs that the Libyan leader was not abiding by the withdrawal accord.

France sent about 3,000 troops to Chad in August 1983 to help blunt a Libyan-sponsored offensive by Mr. Goukouni. His forces had seized the northern town of Faya-Largeau and threatened to

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Reuters

An Iranian soldier purportedly stood over the bodies of two Iraqis near the oil port of Faw in Iraq. This photograph was supplied by the official Iranian news agency on Friday.

Battle Rages to Dislodge Iranians

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Fierce fighting raged again Friday as Iraq sought, for the fifth successive day, to dislodge Iranian invaders from the Faw peninsula at the mouth of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Sources with access to satellite photographs discounted contradictory Iraqi and Iranian victory claims and said there was little apparent change on the ground.

Iraqi military communiqués claimed that their forces destroyed Iranian reinforcements before they were able to cross the Shatt-al-Arab to the Faw pocket, apparently on small boats and pontoon bridges under cover of darkness.

The Iranians said that they repulsed three Iraqi counterattacks south of the port of Basra about 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Faw and were inching north toward it.

Meanwhile, Iraq launched a "surprise attack" in the marshes near the Majnoon Islands, about 30 miles north of Basra.

Iraqi military communiqués said their troops had "totally annihilated Iranian forces" and retaken several square miles of the man-made islands built in the 1970s to exploit the estimated eight billion barrels of oil reserves that they cover.

Military analysts suggested that the Iraqi drive there was designed to keep off balance the hundreds of thousands of Iranian troops reported poised for a major offensive.

The sources said that the satellite photographs showed that the Iraqis

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

U.S. Finds More Tylenol With Cyanide

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — U.S. officials have found a second bottle of Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide near New York City, and have warned consumers throughout the United States to avoid using the drug.

Six states banned sales of the pain relief capsules.

The second tainted bottle was discovered Thursday. A woman died last Saturday in Yonkers, New York, after taking a Tylenol capsule that contained the poison.

Officials of the Food and Drug Administration said cyanide in the latest bottle of poisoned capsules probably is from the same source as that killed Diane Elsroth, 23.

Consumers nationwide should "completely avoid all Tylenol capsules," said Frank E. Young, an FDA commissioner.

The latest news sent Johnson & Johnson stock down $3.75 Friday, closing at $48. It was the most active stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company offered a $100,000 reward for information leading to the capture of those responsible.

James Burke, Johnson & Johnson chairman, in announcing the reward, said the poisoning was "an act of terrorism pure and simple that raises the question of the safety of all food products."

Mr. Young said: "There is still no evidence to indicate that the

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

CIA Said to Have Aided Honduran Death Squad

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency aided Honduran security forces that it knew were responsible for having killed a number of people they detained for political reasons from 1981 to 1984, according to two U.S. officials and a Honduran military officer.

The CIA agents did not directly take part in actions by the Honduran government units, the two U.S. officials said. The help they provided included training and advice in intelligence collection as part of a program to cut off arms shipments from Nicaragua to leftist rebels in Honduras and El Salvador.

"The CIA had nothing to do with picking people up," said one U.S. officials, who has intimate knowledge of U.S. policy in Honduras. "But they knew about it when some people disappeared they looked the other way."

Although U.S. Embassy human rights reports at the time mentioned abuses, they minimized the problem and did not mention seeming systematic nature of the killings, officials said.

As many as 200 people, most of them leftists, may have been killed or forced to disappear for political reasons in Honduras from 1981 to 1984. It is not clear how many were killed by the units in question.

Honduran military officials put an end to the practice about a half ago, the officials said, and have virtually severed ties to the units.

Two U.S. official sources, who spoke on the condition collected information on forces to cut off the flow of arms, officials, both Honduran and the U.S. government, backed the operation, was successful. The Honduran military identified the units as left-wing. Interviews were in-

Two Honduran sources and a U.S. official said Argentine military advisers and Nicaraguan anti-government guerrillas were responsible for some of the killings.

Asked to comment on reports of killings by Honduran units aided by the CIA, Michael O'Brien, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy, issued a statement drafted with the aid of the State Department in Washington. It said:

"There is no connection between specific professional training which may have been provided by the United States government to Honduran security forces and charges

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Reuters

Refaat el-Sayed, president of Fermenta AB, a Swedish biotechnology group, acknowledges his claim to having a doctorate degree in microbiology was false. Page 9.

A Bird's-Eye View of 'Twitchers' in Kenya

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — A pair of tropical boubous were skulking in the underbrush at the edge of the forest. Suddenly, they sang a duet.

The male piped three bell-like whistles and the female answered at once with a "kwee."

"Ooooh! I hear a tropical boubou," exclaimed Fleur Ngweno, a bird-walk leader. In response, 29 pairs of binoculars scoured the bushes. Then, within a few moments, Miss Ngweno proclaimed the presence of a black cuckoo shrike, a pin-tailed whydah and a marabou stork.

It was a typical Wednesday morning bird walk in Kenya, the bird-watching mecca of Africa.

In the near distance hovered the four peaks of the Ngong Hills, described by Isak Dinesen, the Danish author of "Out of Africa" and other books based on her experiences living in Kenya, as "immovable waves against the sky."

The highland air was cool, the breeze was gentle and the bird-watchers were joyous.

There are 1,066 species of birds in Kenya. Five hundred of them have been seen within 15 miles (24 kilometers) of Nairobi. Bird-watching is a competitive event here.

A local ornithologist, moving about Kenya in an airplane and a road-rally car, spotted 308 species in 24 hours, an African record.

More than 5,000 people a year from throughout the world spend an average of $3,000 each to see Kenya's birds. Bird-watchers have a name for someone who travels widely and spends money freely to add new species to a life list of birds seen. Such a person is called a twitcher.

The world's leading twitcher reportedly is Harvey Gilston, an Englishman who lives in Lausanne, Switzerland, and who has seen more than 6,000 species. Mr. Gilston, it goes without saying, often comes to Kenya.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

A village weaver, common in Africa.

"All the twitchers come to Africa at one stage or another because they can add so many birds to their life list so quickly," said Don Turner, an ornithologist who for 23 years has made a handsome living by squiring twitchers around Kenya.

The average bird-watcher on the East Coast of the United States can see "maybe 500 to 600 species in a lifetime, if you count the migratory birds," said Mr. Turner. "But here, if you apply yourself, you can see 700 or 800 in a year."

One day in November 1984, Mr. Turner, who is the managing director of East Africa Ornithological Safaris Ltd., traveled 1,000 miles in Kenya and saw 305 species.

The bird-sighting world record in 24 hours is not held here, however, but in Peru, where 331 species were seen. But Mr. Turner predicted that he and his colleagues would beat that record in next November's Kenya Bird Watch.

Here in the lee of the Ngong Hills, the Wednesday morning bird walk attracted no twitchers. Most of the 29 were local birders: expatriate wives, Kenyans who work for the government's Wildlife Department, a new employee in the ornithology department at the National Museum of Kenya, a visiting zoology student from Wyoming.

Miss Ngweno, a white-haired, woman with a lilting, high-pitched voice, was in command, as

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

A Krakow Cabaret Celebrates 30 Years of Irreverent Antics

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

KRAKOW, Poland — The courtyard of the medieval palace on Krakow's Guildhall Square was decorated in the style of 1956. A poster three stories high depicted the Stalinist leader of postwar Poland.

One large red banner proclaimed, "All Poland is a construction site." Another lauded the electrification of a rail line.

Inside the courtyard, guests were arriving for a ball marking the 30th anniversary of Under the Rams, an irreverent Krakow cabaret that is a national institution.

As they arrived, they were greeted by a young man standing atop a rusting car.

This was the Mikrus, a long-forgotten failure of Polish engineering, which lacked a reverse gear. "Here it is, a wonder of Polish technology," declared the young man, one of the volunteer members of the cabaret.

"This beautiful car will establish Poland as an automotive power in the world, provide transport for the average man and bolster export earnings."

Inside, all six stories of the palace — which normally serves as the municipal government's House of Culture — were festooned with posters and statues mocking the heavy-handed propaganda style of 1956, the year Poland emerged from its darkest Stalinist days. It also was the year in which the cabaret was founded in the palace's cellar.

"Each year brings us closer to our goals," said one streamer. "Let us move energetically on a wide front from individual effort to collective ones," said another. A third asserted: "The aggressiveness of the United States in Asia is an expression of United States imperialism."

During the anniversary ball, newsreels from 1956 were played all night long, their consistently upbeat narration echoing the words of the young man with the old car in the courtyard.

Some of the thousand guests from all over Poland wore clothes of the period: circle dresses, bobby socks or wide ties. One young man wore prison garb.

There was no real sense of nostalgia, however. There was hardly anything to evoke a sense of good old days, despite hard times, as in the case of reunions of combat units. Instead, the mood was entirely one of ironic ridicule for the follies of the 1950s, with some irreverent suggestions that not all of those absurdities had vanished.

The guests included artists, old aristocrats, university teachers, a sprinkling of bureaucrats, lawyers, dissidents, a few priests and at least one professional poker player. As they arrived, they were greeted by their host, the founder of the cabaret, Piotr Skrzynecki.

The man many regard as the merry jester of Krakow sat on a swing being hoisted and lowered in the space within a spiraling staircase.

"You know, of course, that he has no job, that he has never had a job, that the cabaret is his life and child," said Maciej Szybist, the owner of an art gallery.

"He loves artists and the cabaret, and he believes the rest takes care of itself," Mr. Szybist said. "He lives on what friends give him."

He explained that Andrzei Wajda, the Polish film director, returned recently from abroad and gave Mr. Skrzynecki a $150 pair of shoes from the West. "Piotr lost them the next day on a train."

Mr. Szybist was asked how the cabaret, with its often provocative humor, has endured despite repressive cycles, martial law and the zeal of censors.

"Ah, that is one of the great mysteries and secrets of Krakow," he said. "All I can say is that, for one thing, since the cellar cabaret was never officially opened, it could not be officially closed. The other reason lies in the charismatic qualities of Piotr Skrzynecki. He is the curator of old Krakowian, ironic sensibilities that stimulate artistic, intellectual and spiritual elites."

Mr. Skrzynecki found time between kissing his guests to recall how he had started the cabaret with a group of art students and actors. He was asked if they wanted to form a society, an organization.

"No, I said. Then they asked *did* we want a theater or a bar. *Again*, I said *no*. What we wanted was a cellar, you know, a basement."

He said he does not think the officials ever understood, but 30 years later he still has the cellar, where his friends continue to perform each weekend.

The New York Times
Piotr Skrzynecki, founder of an offbeat club in Krakow, with anniversary party guests.

Some guests at the ball explained the survival of the cabaret by pointing to the very specific nurturing character of Krakow. "This is still a city of salons," said one old aristocrat who had been an active supporter of the outlawed Solidarity movement.

"What you have to realize is that here we are in another political culture," said Jerzy Kisielewski, a translator who was born in Krakow and lives in Warsaw. "This is Galicia, where until 1918 the Austro-Hungarians ruled. Traditions of tolerance were much more deeply established here than in the former Russian or Prussian parts of Poland."

He added that in Krakow, even during martial law, drunken students caught out after curfew shouting forbidden Solidarity slogans were merely fined, while in Warsaw or Gdansk they were sent to prison. Krakow also is the home of Tygodnik Powszechny, or General Weekly, a widely read publication of liberal Catholic intellectuals.

For years it has been the only officially approved Polish journal that has systematically challenged official views on politics, economics and culture. It is hard to imagine the weekly being produced in any other Polish city.

Other guests at the ball, both from Krakow and other parts of the country, offered additional explanations as to what made Krakow different.

"We are the city of the pope," said one guest, adding that Pope John Paul II had visited the cabaret when he was a playwriting priest named Karol Wojtyla.

WORLD BRIEFS

Angola Says Chevron to Expand There

LISBON (UPI) — Chevron Corp., facing a threat of sabotage by Angolan rebels and the displeasure of the U.S. government, has told the Luanda government that it plans to expand its offshore oil fields, the official Angolan press agency, ANGOP, said Thursday.

The agency, in a dispatch received in Lisbon, said Chevron's president, John H. Silcox, made the commitment in a meeting Wednesday in Luanda with President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola.

Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, threatened in Washington last week to attack operations of Chevron's Gulf subsidiary in Angola unless the company "stops lobbying" against his South African-backed forces.

Museveni Invites Deposed Ruler Back

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — The country's new president, Yoweri Museveni, on Friday invited the man he drove from power to return home and live at public expense with government-paid bodyguards.

Mr. Museveni, whose National Resistance Army guerrillas fought their way to power last month, was quoted by state-run Radio Uganda as saying that Lieutenant General Tito Okello could return without preconditions.

He said that General Okello, who is in his early 70s, would be given all the amenities to which former heads of state are entitled by law, including a free house, car, utilities, servants and four bodyguards.

Ireland Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

DUBLIN (AP) — Nine members of Ireland's Fine Gael-Labor Party coalition government have exchanged jobs in an unexpected cabinet reshuffle announced by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald in the Dail, or lower house of parliament.

None of the 15 ministers in the cabinet was dropped in the reshuffle, announced Thursday. The coalition, under pressure from the newly formed Progressive Democratic Party, is losing ground in opinion polls, largely because of high unemployment and economic problems. The next general election is due by next year.

John Bruton, 38, a strong advocate of the government's austerity program, was appointed finance minister in place of Alan Dukes.

Camera Press
Garret FitzGerald

CIA Relaxes Rules on Research Grants

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — A senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency has announced that the agency has relaxed rules that had barred professors from publicly acknowledging the CIA's support for their research.

Robert M. Gates, deputy director of the agency in charge of intelligence, said Thursday at Harvard University that such arrangements could still be kept secret by the scholar involved or by the agency if the CIA decided its "formal association" with the topic would damage the United States. Effective immediately, Mr. Gates said, professors will be permitted to acknowledge getting CIA funds if they also include a statement stressing that the views in the article or book are those of the author, not the U.S. government.

A recent report by a Harvard official concluded that a senior professor, Nadav Safran, then director of the university's Center for Middle Eastern Studies, had violated university rules when he organized a conference on Islamic fundamentalism, sponsored by the CIA at Harvard last fall, without telling the conferees of the agency's role.

U.K. Gives Details on Orbital Aircraft

STEVENAGE, England (Reuters) — Britain disclosed Friday details for a reusable, orbital aircraft that would be launched from a conventional airport runway and reach low orbit at five times the speed of sound within nine minutes.

Officials of British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce Ltd., the engine manufacturer, said the unmanned craft known as hotol, for horizontal take-off and landing, was designed to launch satellites into orbit by 1997 at a fifth of the cost of launching by the U.S. space shuttle. British Aerospace had turned down an offer of funds from the U.S. military because it would have to disclose details of the revolutionary, air-breathing engine on which hotol was based.

The total cost of the project would be $3 billion to $4 billion, the officials said.

For the Record

Direct flights between the United States and the Soviet Union will resume April 29 under terms of documents exchanged Thursday at the State Department. Pan American World Airways and Aeroflot will each be allowed four flights weekly linking Washington and New York with Moscow and Leningrad. *(LAT)*

Yugoslavia has ordered a Swiss diplomat expelled, accusing him of activities incompatible with diplomatic functions, the press agency Tanjug said Friday. It did not identify the diplomat. On Feb. 7, a Yugoslav diplomat was ordered out of Switzerland on spying charges. *(AFP)*

A British court fined a printers union, the National Graphical Association, £25,000 ($35,450) on Friday for disobeying an order not to disrupt production of certain publications owned by Rupert Murdoch. *(Reuters)*

Correction

American Topics for Jan. 20 stated incorrectly that the last secretary of state to become president was James K. Polk in 1856. The president elected in 1856 was James Buchanan, who had been Polk's secretary of state in 1845-49, and who was the last president to have held that post.

Third World Exporting More Arms, Study Says

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Developing countries have boosted their arms exports since the early 1970s and are increasingly selling weapons to the industrialized world, according to a study published Friday.

South Africa and Israel were among the arms exporters listed by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in a book entitled "Arms Production in the Third World."

But the study showed that even if the two countries were excluded, production of major weapons by developing countries was still growing.

In Brazil, the largest Third World exporter, the arms industry is so advanced that Brazilian weapons may soon go into production under license in the United States, a reversal of the traditional relationship between the two countries.

Thomas Ohlson, co-editor of the book with Michael Brzoska, said that U.S. companies were involved in advanced negotiations to build an armored car that has been developed by a Brazilian company.

That cooperation, he said, "may eventually extend to the joint development of a new tank for the 1990s."

The research institute, an independent body financed by the Swedish parliament, operates what it describes as the world's only public data bank on the international arms trade.

The study valued total Third World production of major weapons between 1950 and 1984 at $12.7 billion, with rapid growth in the 1970s.

Since 1980, the largest eight producers — Israel, India, Brazil, Taiwan, Argentina, South Africa, South Korea and North Korea — accounted for more than 90 percent of Third World production of major weapons.

All types of conventional weapons, from pistol ammunition and ships to jets and guided missiles, were being produced. The more sophisticated technology, however, generally was acquired under license from industrialized countries.

"It's still mainly mid-level technology," Mr. Ohlson said.

The research institute estimated total exports of major weapons from the Third World at between 1950 and 1984 at $1.57 billion, with a major surge between 1980 and 1984.

Brazil and Israel together accounted for more than 75 percent of total exports, followed by South Korea, South Africa, Indonesia, Singapore, Egypt and Argentina.

The data suggests "that while arms production is primarily justified for political reasons such as self-sufficiency, arms exports eventually become an economic necessity," the authors wrote.

Their figures showed that Brazil now exports 80 percent of its arms production, selling to around 28 countries.

Israel offers the most extensive range of exports, selling aircraft, missiles, armored vehicles and ships to at least 22 countries.

India, the second largest manufacturer after Israel, spent $1.26 billion on major weapons production between 1980 and 1984, but it ranks only ninth as an exporter.

Mr. Ohlson and Mr. Brzoska said that despite the rapid growth, Third World production of major weapons totaled only 1.5 to 2 percent of global production in the early 1980s.

Spy Powder Harmless, U.S. Says

Reuters

MOSCOW — U.S. scientists have determined that chemicals that Washington said were used by Moscow to track Americans working in the Soviet Union were harmless, the U.S. Embassy said Friday.

The United States complained last August that Soviet security police were sprinkling nitrophenyl pentadiene aldehyde, or NPPD, on door handles and car steering wheels so they could trace the movements of U.S. employees.

Moscow denied the charges, saying they were an attempt to poison the atmosphere between the superpowers.

The U.S. Embassy said tests on the chemical powder showed that it did not cause cancer or mutations and was not readily absorbed through the skin. It said that if it did enter the bloodstream it was quickly neutralized and excreted from the body.

The embassy said the chemical was used to track a relatively small number of American employees "who appear to have been specifically targeted by Soviet authorities." It did not identify the employees.

CHURCH SERVICES

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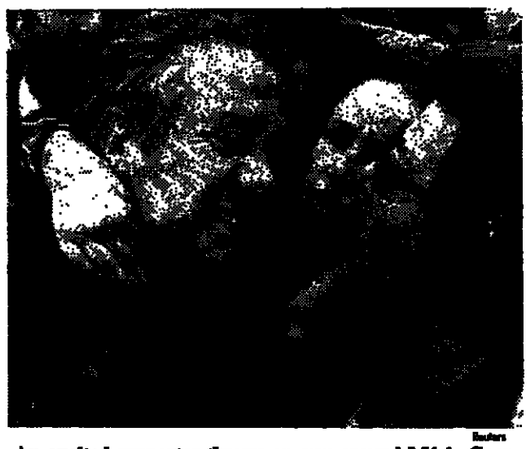


Reuters
An excited supporter throws an arm around Mário Soares's neck during his campaign visit to a Lisbon market.

Portugal Electing Leader In Contest of Left, Right

By Clare Lovell
Reuters

LISBON — Portugal holds its fourth election in as many months on Sunday after a close and often bitter contest for the presidency between rightist and leftist candidates.

Political commentators are reluctant to forecast who will be elected to the five-year term — Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the conservative candidate, or Mário Soares, the Socialist, a former prime minister.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, a law professor and former defense minister, emerged from the first round of voting three weeks ago with 46.3 percent of the vote against Mr. Soares's 25.4 percent. But with two other leftist candidates eliminated, Mr. Soares has picked up support.

Even the pro-Soviet Communist Party, which resents Mr. Soares's anti-Communist views, has endorsed him as the lesser evil.

In Portugal, the president's powers are limited and he does not instigate legislation, acting more as an influential adviser. Accordingly, the campaign has been based on the candidates' records and personalities rather than on policy.

"Throughout my life I have tried above all to unite the Portuguese," Mr. Soares, 61, told 100,000 people at a rally in the northern city of Oporto early this week.

Mr. Soares has been prime minister three times. Before that, he was imprisoned and exiled under the 48-year Salazarist dictatorship that was overthrown in 1974. He has said he is best-fitted to be president because of his proven support for democracy.

He has made harsh attacks on his opponent, saying that Mr. Freitas do Amaral never opposed the dictatorship and collaborated with it by his silence.

Mr. Soares also has accused Mr. Freitas do Amaral of mobilizing the undemocratic right and leading Portugal back toward the days of fascism.

Mr. Freitas do Amaral, 44, has rallied many young people and has run a festive campaign behind his slogan "Forward Portugal."

He has accused Mr. Soares of lowering Portugal's living standards while in power. At a recent rally, he said, "It was my adversary who presided over the appearance of such things as unemployment, unpaid salaries and hunger."

Mr. Freitas do Amaral has the backing of the center-right government formed three months ago. The prime minister, Anibal Cavaco Silva, has appeared at his rallies.

The president has the right to dismiss the government under certain circumstances and can delay legislation. Mr. Freitas do Amaral has asserted that with him as president in alliance with the government, legislation would run smoothly and the pattern of crises and elections could be broken.

Portugal is preparing for its 14th election since the 1974 revolution, including a general election last October, local balloting in December and two rounds of presidential voting this year.

Both candidates have said the election of the first civilian president for 60 years will be the start of a new era of truly Western democracy within the European Community, which Portugal joined Jan. 1.

Protesting Black Women Dispersed Near Pretoria

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Policemen swinging whips and firing tear gas broke up a crowd of 2,000 black women gathered for an anti-apartheid march Friday in Atteridgeville, a black township west of Pretoria, witnesses said.

They said the police told the crowd to disperse within five minutes, but before the time elapsed, policemen stormed groups of the women, sending them screaming and fleeing. About 25 persons appeared to have been injured.

The women reportedly had planned to march to Atteridgeville's police station to ask the authorities to remove the army from black areas and end the state of emergency that allows the police to arrest people without charges.

Atteridgeville is about seven miles (11 kilometers) west of Pretoria. Police headquarters in Pretoria said it was unaware of the reported incident.

Atteridgeville observed Friday a one-day work and school boycott in memory of a 13-year-old girl who was run over and killed by a police car two years ago Thursday. She is considered by Atteridgeville residents to have been the first person killed in South Africa's current unrest.

About 1,100 people have been killed in anti-apartheid violence since September 1984, all but a handful of them black. Police say security forces killed about two-thirds, and the remainder died in violence among blacks.

In Geneva, the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, met Friday with the Dutch foreign minister, Hans van den Broek. Mr. Van den Broek, representing the European Community, pleaded for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist.

■ **UN Assails Pretoria**

The UN Security Council adopted a resolution Thursday strongly condemning South Africa for threats against neighboring countries and demanding an immediate end of apartheid, The New York Times reported from the United Nations, New York.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13-0, with Britain and the United States abstaining.

South Africa's chief delegate accused the African group of ignoring the "far-reaching proposals of historic significance" made by President Pieter W. Botha, including his confirmation that "no South African would be excluded from political rights."

The U.S. delegate, Herbert Okun, said the resolution wrongly termed South Africa's use of force "terrorism."

■ **Warning to Botswana**

South Africa warned neighboring Botswana on Friday that it might face retaliatory raids if it did not curb guerrillas who Pretoria says are operating from Botswana, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Radio South Africa, in a commentary program that reflects official thinking, referred to a landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal province this week and a subsequent gunfight in which a South African soldier and a guerrilla of the African National Congress were killed.

"After repeated incidents of this nature the Botswana government must be aware that there is by now a strong swell of skepticism in South Africa about its protestations of innocence," the radio said.

South African forces have previously entered Botswana, Mozambique and Lesotho in raids they said were aimed against guerrillas of the congress, who are fighting to topple the South African government. Botswana denies harboring fighters of the congress.

Published reports in Britain this week have asserted that members of Britain's Special Air Services regiment are to train Botswanan troops in techniques to resist South African raids.

Seoul Curbs Freedom of Dissident

Reuters

SEOUL — The authorities placed Kim Young Sam, one of South Korea's most prominent dissidents, under house arrest Friday, two days after taking similar action against another, Kim Dae Jung.

The police also detained 16 of Kim Dae Jung's supporters Friday in a growing confrontation between government and opposition.

Justice Minister Kim Seung Ky repeated warnings that the government would deal harshly with supporters of a campaign for election reform. He threatened to send Kim Dae Jung, 61, back to prison if he continued anti-government activities.

Kim Dae Jung, a former presidential candidate, is banned from politics because he is under a suspended 20-year sedition sentence.

The justice minister said: "It is possible to withdraw the suspension if conditions warrant that."

Kim Dae Jung, who was confined to his house Wednesday night, watched from a window Friday as supporters trying vainly to reach him battled with a force of 1,000 policemen. Sixteen supporters were arrested. Some supporters said policemen punched and kicked them.

Kim Young Sam was having lunch with other opposition figures in a Seoul restaurant when the police seized him, took him home and told him he was under house arrest. Scores of policemen surrounded his house.

Reuters
Kim Young Sam

On Thursday, detectives raided the offices of the New Korea Democratic Party, the main opposition grouping, and the Council for Promotion of Democracy, a dissident body.

Israeli President Releases 2 Jailed for Attacks on Arabs

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — President Chaim Herzog has ordered the release of two members of the Jewish underground who were imprisoned in connection with a conspiracy to blow up Moslem shrines, a government spokesman said Friday.

The two, Yaacov Heinman and his nephew Boaz Heinman, were both sentenced last July 10.

Ami Gluska, Mr. Herzog's spokesman, told Israel Army Radio that clemency was granted because of the two men's personal backgrounds and their expressions of regret for their crimes.

He also said the situation of their families while they were in prison "carried great weight."

Court documents said the men had helped gather arms and explosives for a conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock and the Al Aqsa mosque on Jerusalem's Temple Mount.

Twenty-three other members of the Jewish underground were convicted of offenses ranging from murder to illegal possession of arms, and 14 remain in prison.

Six members of the underground have been released after completing their sentences. One was released early because he was suffering from cancer, and four, including the Heinmans, have been granted clemency by Mr. Herzog.

■ **Bomb Blast on Israeli Bus**

A home-made bomb exploded aboard a crowded bus in the Orthodox town of Bnai Baraq near Tel Aviv on Friday, injuring seven persons, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.

The district police said the bomb had been stuffed with explosives and put in a trash can on the commuter bus.

Kabul Battles to Win Tribes' Support

By Tom Heneghan
Reuters

JALALABAD, Afghanistan — Soviet and Afghan Mi-24 helicopter gunships, guided from a control tower hidden under camouflage nets, thump down and whoosh off again from this airport with the regularity of commuter trains.

The village of Shinwar, a government bastion 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the Pakistani border, greets its guests with two lines of armed tribal militiamen standing shoulder-to-shoulder down the length of its dusty bazaar.

This is Nangarhar, a province of olive and orange groves that has become the frontline for Kabul's battle against Moslem rebels and its campaign to win the fickle border tribes over to its Communist revolution.

Operating from bases like Jalalabad's busy airport, which is ringed with mines, Soviet and Afghan forces have stepped up in the past year their lightning raids, short sweeps and full-scale offensives to block the trails the rebels use from sanctuaries in Pakistan.

Kabul also has lavished money, arms and flattery on Pakistania Pashtun tribesmen — both those in Afghan villages like Shinwar and in areas like the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani side of the mountain border — to persuade them to stop the rebels crossing their territory.

The two-pronged assault has had some success. Guerrilla leaders in the Pakistani frontier city of Peshawar, where most rebel parties are based, say the pounding attacks last year made it harder to send men and arms inside.

Some Pashtuns in the Khyber Pass have begun following Kabul's call and arresting guerrillas who trespass on their lands.

But, as the saying goes, the Pashtuns, who stymied all Britain's attempts to control them, can always be bribed but never bought.

Although both Pakistan and Afghanistan are wooing them, the tribesmen's independent nature seems to rule out any alliance. The closest thing to war that foreign journalists visiting here saw last month were the well-used helicopters.

Shinwar has been a government stronghold since before Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979.

Fortified posts guard its approach roads and survey the Jalalabad plain and the snow-covered Spinghar mountains to the south that are crisscrossed by rebel infiltration routes.

Its militiamen keep their Kalashnikov automatic rifles or older .303 guns with them at all times, even at their literacy classes, taught twice a week by an Afghan Army lieutenant.

As part of its drive to win tribal support, Kabul has begun investing in the border areas, distributing food and clothes, repairing mosques and opening schools, according to Asad Kishtmand, deputy head of the party's international relations department.

A good part of the $130 million the government has spent to aid minorities has gone to the border area, he said.

West German Mayor Resigns After Cr

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — A West German rightist mayor who suggested killing "a few rich Jews" to balance his town's budget has resigned after intense public criticism, a town spokesman said Friday.

Count Wilderich von Spee, a descendant of the 19th-century German admiral and a member of the Christian Democratic Union, resigned as mayor of Korschenbroich, near Düsseldorf, on Thursday and gave up his seat on the city council.

"The repeated publication of my criticized remark, taken out of context, is country and the town of Ko spokesman quoted Count von in a statement. "I wish to pr damage to reconciliation be Jews."

Count von Spee made th council meeting on Jan. 1 visit to West Germany by Peres of Israel. He later censured in public by fello Jewish leaders said they prosecuted for incitement

صكذا من الاصل

The Naval 'Choke Points'

Passages Cited by Reagan Are the Key To Defense Operations Around World

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials said that 16 geographical "choke points" referred to this past week by President Ronald Reagan included a wide variety of ocean transit areas, ranging from the Panama Canal to stretches of ocean that are hundreds of miles wide between Greenland and Iceland and Britain.

Mr. Reagan cited these areas in his news conference Tuesday in response to a question about the importance of American bases in the Philippines.

Mr. Reagan said that the bases would help the United States protect vital sea lanes that passed through choke points — straits or canals — that the Soviet Union would try to close in a conflict.

He said the basing by the Soviet military showed that the Soviet forces "have placed themselves to be able to intercept the 16 choke points in the world" through which supplies and raw materials are shipped to Western nations.

Naval experts said Mr. Reagan may have been referring to a base for Soviet aircraft at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam that would enable Soviet medium-range bombers to threaten sea lanes near Indonesia, as well as a floating drydock for Soviet submarines at Aden in South Yemen, near the Gulf.

But they also said the Soviet Union would not place a high priority on attacking many of the choke points cited by Mr. Reagan during some military scenarios.

Official and nongovernment experts also added that the Soviet Union was potentially more vulnerable to the closing of choke points than the United States.

U.S. Navy doctrine stresses that the United States would seek to use choke points in the Pacific and the northern Atlantic to bottle up the Soviet fleet in its home waters during a conflict.

"It is a two-way street," said a naval expert. "We sit abreast the Danish straits, the Turkish strait and northern Norway," he said, by way of example.

A report by the Chief of Naval Operations said that possible Soviet efforts to interfere with the resupply of North Atlantic Treaty Organization troops in a war could occur in the open ocean and would not necessarily involve choke points.

The report also noted that the Soviet Union's emphasis on interrupting Western ocean supplies during a conflict has "fluctuated over time."

The report said that if a conflict was short or involved the use of nuclear weapons, interdicting Western shipping would be a "relatively low priority" for Soviet military leaders.

The report added that the Soviet Union might attempt a major open-ocean operation against U.S. shipping in the event of a long conventional war.

It said that the initial Soviet naval operations would not focus on interrupting Western supplies but would involve defense measures to protect Soviet submarines carrying strategic nuclear missiles and to keep U.S. aircraft carriers away from Soviet territory.

A naval expert said that the Soviet facility at Cam Ranh Bay would enable the Soviet Union to sent medium-range bombers to threaten sea lanes in waters near Indonesia.

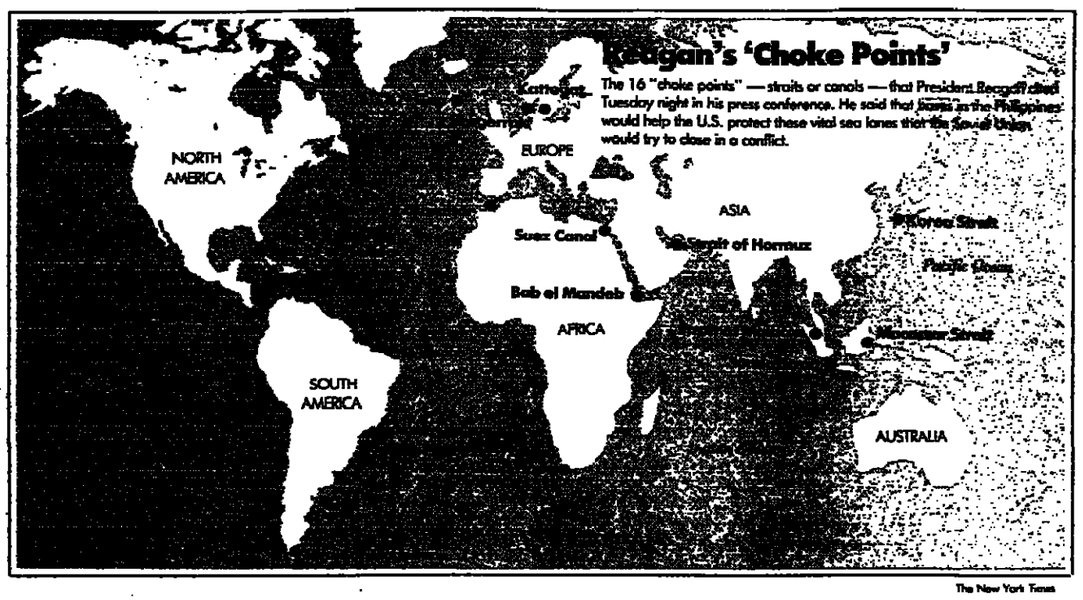
The report by the Chief of Naval Operations said that Soviet naval strike aircraft were first deployed at Cam Ranh Bay in 1983. It said that the Soviet Union now has about 10 TU-16 Badger medium-range bombers at the facility, including Badgers that are used for midair refueling. A Pentagon official said that the 16 "choke points" cited by Mr. Reagan were mentioned in a U.S. Navy publication on "world maritime chokepoints."

They include the Straits of Florida, between Florida and Cuba, the Panama Canal and the Strait of Magellan, according to a Pentagon official.

Other choke points include the so-called "GIUK gap," between Greenland and Iceland and the United Kingdom, and the straits of Skagerrak and Kattegat, which lead to the Baltic Ocean. The GIUK gap is a military term not generally recognized by geographers.

The list also names the Suez Canal, the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf and the strait of Bab el Mandeb, which connects the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea.

Other choke points are the Strait of Malacca near Singapore, the Sunda Strait and the Macassar Strait near Indonesia, and the Gulf of Alaska, Pentagon officials said.



Mexican Police Official Supervised Torture of U.S. Agent, Tape Shows

By H.G. Reza
and Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — U.S. officials have obtained a recording of the torture and killing of an American drug agent in Mexico and have identified the man supervising the torture as a highly placed official of the Mexican federal judicial police, according to sources close to the investigation.

The sources said the Mexican official was identified by name on the recording and was still believed to be at liberty in Mexico.

The recording of the two-day torture session of the U.S. agent, Enrique Camarena Salazar, was reluctantly turned over to U.S. officials last year by the Mexican government, the sources said.

The abduction triggered a manhunt in Mexico after pressure from U.S. authorities and acrimonious exchanges between officials of the two governments.

A number of suspects already have been imprisoned in the case, including several Mexican police officers and two Mexican narcotics kingpins who are accused of masterminding the kidnap-murder.

Federal sources familiar with the investigation declined to name the Mexican police official who was identified on the tape, but they described him as "highly placed."

The sources declined to say whether they have asked the Mexican authorities to arrest the official. But one source said the Mexican government had been given a list of additional suspects in the case that includes some government and police officials.

U.S. investigators said the killers taped the torture sessions to keep a record of the information that they extracted from Mr. Camarena Salazar, a U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration agent who was stationed in Mexico.

Mr. Camarena Salazar's Mexican government pilot, Adolfo Zavala Avelar, also was abducted and killed. The bodies of the two men were discovered near Guadalajara on March 5, about a month after they were kidnapped in front of the U.S. consulate there.

A federal law enforcement official familiar with the investigation said the tape recording was obtained by U.S. officials after they learned that it was in the possession of Mexican investigators.

"Once we learned about the tape it took a great deal of effort to convince the Mexicans to turn it over to us," said the official, who requested anonymity.

U.S. officials have complained throughout the case that Mexican officials apparently are unwilling to conduct an aggressive investigation of Mr. Camarena Salazar's murder, despite the arrests they have made.

U.S. officials who have heard the tape said that Mr. Camarena Salazar's screams sounded "shocking and helpless."

The American agent, who was assigned to the Drug Enforcement Administration office in Guadalajara, was kidnapped Feb. 7, 1985. Guadalajara is in the western state of Jalisco, a major Mexican drug center.

Federal sources said that the torture began shortly after he was driven to the house of Rafael Caro Quintero, a notorious Mexican drug trafficker who is now in a Mexico City prison.

The beatings continued over a period of several hours until the next evening at about 8 P.M., when Mr. Camarena Salazar is believed to have been killed.

■ Police Killed in Ambush

Seventeen police officers were killed in an ambush Wednesday by drug traffickers in a remote marijuana-growing area of southern Mexico, The Associated Press reported from Oaxaca.

Iacocca Says He Lost Advisory Post By Fighting 'Tax Breaks for the Rich'

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., and Interior Secretary Donald P. Hodel have angrily exchanged charges over Mr. Hodel's dismissal of Mr. Iacocca from a federal advisory commission on the future of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island.

The public dispute between the auto executive and the Reagan administration official came as the two men held separate news conferences Thursday.

Mr. Hodel dismissed Mr. Iacocca on Wednesday from the advisory commission "to avoid any question of conflict" of interest arising from Mr. Iacocca's simultaneous service as head of a private foundation that has raised $233 million for restoration of the statue and Ellis Island.

The foundation also awards contracts for the restoration work.

At his news conference at Chrysler's headquarters in Highland Park, Michigan, Mr. Iacocca said he actually was dismissed because he opposed construction on part of Ellis Island of a luxury hotel that would be financed with bonds that provide "tax breaks for the rich."

Mr. Hodel's news conference at the Interior Department headquarters in Washington was called after Mr. Iacocca challenged him to provide a public explanation.

The interior secretary said Mr. Iacocca had fixed ideas about how Ellis Island should be developed, and that he had removed the auto executive partly to stimulate a free debate on the issue.

White House aides acknowledged that Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, and Mr. Iacocca have had a longstanding personal feud.

But they insisted that White House officials, rather than inspiring the dismissal, had simply stood aside after Mr. Hodel informed Mr. Reagan's aides of his plans.

Mr. Iacocca noted Thursday that Mr. Hodel, in his letter of dismissal, had said, "This matter is not subject to debate." Mr. Iacocca responded, "That borders on being un-American."

"A lot of people have worked hard for four years on behalf of this project," Mr. Iacocca said. "So have I, and I do not appreciate being disenfranchised on somebody's whim."

There was no suggestion in Mr. Hodel's remarks that Mr. Iacocca had sought to enrich himself.

The interior secretary said rather that Mr. Iacocca's leadership of the foundation seemed to give him undue influence over the commission, which is supposed to give impartial advice to the secretary.

"If you watched Lee today, it's apparent he's very headstrong," Mr. Hodel said. "It may be he's made up his mind what he wants to happen on Ellis Island."

But the "American people," the interior secretary asserted, "are entitled to unfettered discussion" of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island and their future.

Mr. Iacocca contended that having raised so much money, he was entitled to have a voice in how it was spent.

"How that money is spent is far more important than how it was raised," he said.

AP

Lee A. Iacocca

Mitterrand Has Dim View of Duvalier

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand questioned Friday whether Jean-Claude Duvalier qualified for asylum in France, as other French officials continued searching for a nation willing to accept the deposed Haitian dictator.

"The constitution says that we must accord political asylum to all people in the service of liberty," Mr. Mitterrand said. "I don't know whether this person best symbolizes human rights in the world."

France and the United States also asked Brazil to take Mr. Duvalier. On Friday, Brazil's Foreign Ministry said the request had been turned down by President José Sarney as "not in the nation's best interest."

In Liberia, opposition appeared to be growing to the government's stated willingness to consider giving Mr. Duvalier refuge.

"We will see" what will happen if no country is willing to take Mr. Duvalier, Mr. Mitterrand said during a train trip from Paris to Nevers, in central France.

Mr. Duvalier fled Haiti on Feb. 7 aboard a U.S. military plane with an entourage of family members and aides. France offered temporary asylum, but insisted that he find permanent shelter elsewhere.

In the past week he formally applied for registration in France as a political refugee.

On Thursday, the owner of the resort hotel in Talloires, southeast France, where the Duvalier entourage is staying, gave reporters a telegram from Mr. Duvalier to the governor of the area. It requested asylum for himself and family.

The telegram said that a letter containing the request had been sent the day before to the Ministry for External Relations.

France has asked Liberia to take Mr. Duvalier. A spokesman for President Samuel K. Doe said Thursday that Liberia would consider a formal request for asylum made by Mr. Duvalier.

Guy Penne, Mr. Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs, left for Liberia on Friday to confer with Liberian officials.

At the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, which handles asylum demands, a petition was circulating among employees Friday saying the undersigned would not handle demands of those "who have acted against the ends and principles of the United Nations," a reference to Mr. Duvalier.

■ France Says Onus on U.S.

France would expect the United States to provide a home for Mr. Duvalier if Liberia refused to accept him, The New York Times reported Thursday from Paris, quoting French government officials.

The officials described the United States as being "in charge" of the search for a permanent exile for Mr. Duvalier. They said that France had accepted him on a temporary basis only at the request of Washington.

The French government is clearly uncomfortable at the presence of a man it has strongly criticized in the past. Parliamentary elections are four weeks away, and representatives of Haiti's new government are due in Paris on Monday for a conference of French-speaking nations.

AMERICAN TOPICS

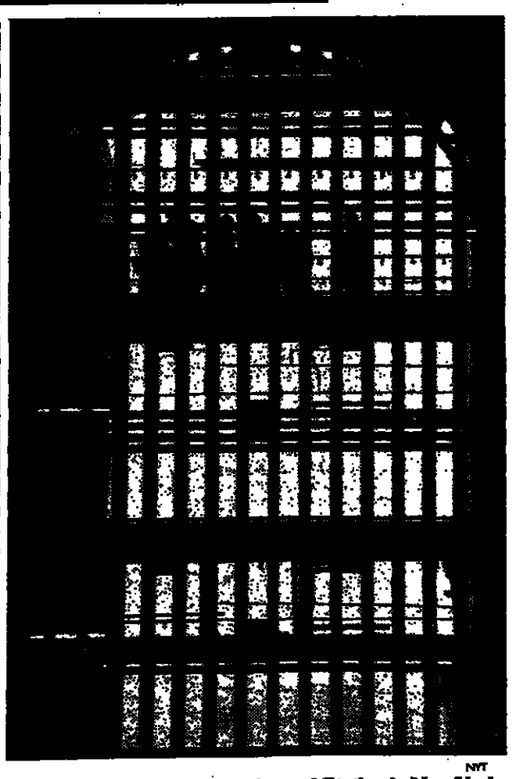
Export Democracy, Stir Up Controversy

The National Endowment for Democracy, founded at President Ronald Reagan's behest in 1983 to export democratic ways, has $18 million a year to spend, most of it from federal tax revenues, and a mixed record, the Los Angeles Times reports.

The foundation is bipartisan and quasi-governmental. Its supporters say it has helped finance labor unions in Chile and South Africa, a magazine published by Soviet emigrés, the Afghan insurgents and La Prensa, Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper.

Its critics say it also supported the military candidate in the Panamanian elections, Nicolás Ardito Barletta, who won an election the opposition said was fraudulent but later resigned after falling out with his former backers in the military. The endowment also contributes to programs in Spain, Portugal, Britain, Belgium, Venezuela and Israel — raising the question of why funds are being used to promote democracy in places where it appears to be firmly established. "This thing is not the National Endowment for Democracy but the National Endowment for Embarrassment," says Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat.

But Senator Orrin G. Hatch, a Utah Republican, says the endowment "is making a tremendous impact for the forces of freedom worldwide."


NYT

SPRUCING UP — Grand Central Station in New York is undergoing renovations as it prepares for its 75th birthday, two years from now. Walls are being repainted and brass polished, and the elaborate, but leaky roof is being renovated. Above, a tour group crosses a catwalk against the backdrop of one of the terminal's windows.

Short Takes

In the 200 years since hard coal was discovered in eastern Pennsylvania, culm, a waste by-product of coal mining, has created a range of poisonous mountains where no living thing grows. One of them in Schuylkill County is 300 feet (90 meters) high. Now, a new technology for burning the hitherto-worthless culm has both business and environmental groups hoping to reclaim culm-covered terrain while reducing a source of pollution, meanwhile getting a long-depressed area up on its feet economically.

Life expectancy in the United States has reached a record high of 74.6 years, and infant mortality is at a record low of 10.6 per thousand births, according to the federal government's annual report on the country's health. However, Americans are paying more than ever for health care: $1,580 per capita in 1984, three times the amount spent 10 years earlier. Fully 10.6 percent of the gross national product, the country's total production of goods and services, went for health care in 1984. That was 9.3 percent higher than in 1983, but it was the lowest yearly gain since the early 1960s, perhaps reflecting a concerted effort by governments and insurance companies to hold down medical and hospital costs.

A new breed of purists has emerged among owners of 18th- and 19th-century American dwellings. They are determined not just to restore their homes superficially but to make every detail, inside and out, historically authentic. The Old-House Journal's annual catalog of companies that can supply 100-year-old nails, aged roof beams, old glass and brick had 200 listings in its first issue 10 years ago and 1,450 this year. New "old" products are booming, like carefully researched historical paint colors. "You suddenly get a sense that you have become a caretaker of history," says Deborah Lee, who is restoring an 18th-century ship chandler's house in Setauket, Long Island.

Shorter Takes: The Veterans Administration still is paying benefits to one Spanish-American War veteran and 62 survivors of veterans. . . . Twenty-two Corinthian-style columns 24 feet (about seven meters) long, left lying on the Capitol grounds when the building was enlarged in 1959, are to be erected in the Washington Arboretum as a sort of Acropolis-West. . . . The California Dental Association, on the occasion of National Children's Dental Health Month, has put President Ronald Reagan's habitual jelly beans on its "Dental Disaster List."

— Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

Salvadorans Convicted in 3 Slayings

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — A jury has convicted two former National Guardsmen of murdering two U.S. labor advisers and a Salvadoran land reform official here five years ago, but prospects appeared bleak that the officers who planned and ordered the killings ever would come to trial.

The government prosecutor told the jury Thursday night that the trial was not only of the two defendants but also of "the National Guard's death squad."

Assassination teams, many of them linked to the National Guard and the nation's two other military security forces, killed tens of thousands of real and suspected leftists between 1979 and 1983. No military officer ever has come to trial for any of the murders.

A five-person jury found Santiago Gómez González and José Dimas Valle guilty of aggravated homicide. They face a maximum penalty of 30 years in jail.

The two were corporals in the National Guard when they shot Michael P. Hammer of Potomac, Maryland, Mark Pearlman of Seattle, and the Salvadoran official, José Rodolfo Viera, on Jan. 3, 1981.

Mr. Hammer and Mr. Pearlman were employees of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and were advisers to El Salvador's national land reform institute, which was headed by Mr. Viera. The three were murdered as they dined at a hotel restaurant here.

The murders are the best-documented case of death squad activity that directly involved Salvadoran officers.

The confessions of the two men convicted Thursday and investigations by the FBI and the U.S. Justice Department yielded overwhelming evidence that Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrian and Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila had helped plan the slayings.

Lieutenant López Sibrian, for example, ordered Mr. Valle and Mr. Gomez to kill the three men just minutes before the slayings took place, and Captain Avila supplied the gun, according to U.S. government accounts of the case.

Despite the evidence implicating the two officers, efforts to prosecute them have foundered. Critics have charged that the Salvadoran justice system is so intimidated by the armed forces that the officer corps is above the law.

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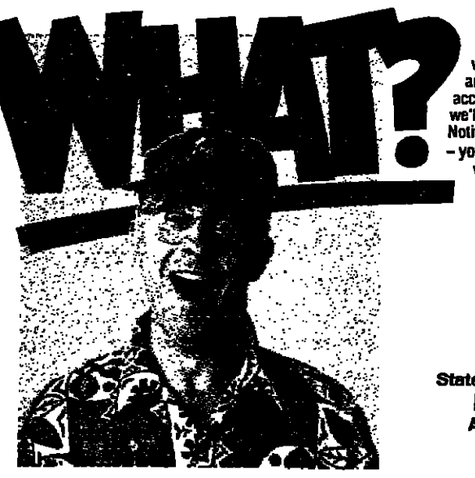

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
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Still, Too Few Have Jobs

Each month the White House trumpets another increase in the number of Americans with jobs. Now the eagerly awaited parallel seems also to have occurred: unemployment has taken a welcome dive. At 6.6 percent, the rate of joblessness last month was lower than the government forecast for the end of the year and is finally down to a level not seen since a year before President Reagan took office.

Encouraging as this is, a basic contradiction remains. Even 6.6 percent is high unemployment, especially so in a strong economy.

The unexpected decline in January may have been just a blip. Retailers laid off fewer people than usual after Christmas because they hired fewer before Christmas; and mild weather buoyed outdoor construction work. But there has also been a pickup recently in factory jobs, which had stagnated while service industries logged all the gains.

That is all good news but not yet good enough. The overall jobless rate in January 1986 was no better than in January 1980, six years earlier, and well above the years between the Korean and Vietnam wars, when it dropped as low as 4 percent and averaged about 5.25 percent. Since the mid-70s the rate has dropped below 6 percent only once. Labor Department projections indicate only slight improvement by 1995. For unemployment to endure at such high levels is bad news.

Willing workers who cannot find jobs are a waste, and none are more wasted than the young trying to get started. Two of every five jobless workers in January were under 25. The unemployment rate of black teen-agers increased in January, to 41.9 percent; the rate for black college graduates under 25 hovers near 17 percent, compared with less than 5 percent for whites. Three years of growth has not cut overall unemployment to an acceptable level. What is acceptable? It is commonly said to be about 6 percent under current conditions. Under better conditions, it could be lower.

The problem is bigger than growth and bigger than America. Some of the unemployment, particularly in manufacturing, arises from the escalation of the dollar, a consequence in turn of the government's huge deficit borrowing. Even the administration's belated efforts to ease the dollar down will not reopen factories that have closed for good.

Unemployment prospects are heavily influenced by uncontrollable population trends. In the next 10 years, the number of men in the labor force aged 35 to 55 will rise; the numbers of younger and older men will decline. The number of women in the labor force will rise more than the number of men.

There are useful steps to take now to bring interest rates and the dollar down, starting with budget deficit reduction in Washington and more stimulation by European governments. Budget constraints limit any immediate substantial expansion of federal construction work, but many state and local governments have surpluses. Federal education and job-training programs that President Reagan would shrink or eliminate are an invaluable investment in the future.

Let trumpets herald the news of rising employment and dropping unemployment. The changes are impressive. But behind them remain unsolved problems of economic waste and human misery.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No Curb on U.S. Mergers?

Business is down for at least one segment of the U.S. economy: antitrust lawyers. In the 1960s they were busy defending businesses against lawsuits brought by the Justice Department or the Federal Trade Commission. Now many are idle, because the government is not bringing many cases.

The change was under way before the Reagan administration took office. In the 1960s the Supreme Court seemed to ban all mergers between competitors or suppliers, no matter how small; antitrust experts were even spinning theories to prohibit conglomerate mergers between companies in unrelated businesses. The fear was that otherwise the whole economy would be gobbled up by a few giant corporations. That specter is less frightening today. Giant American companies have been battered by foreign competition and shaken by unanticipated declines in demand. Conglomerates are shedding divisions rather than adding them. Competition and markets appear to be more vigorous than people used to think. Traditional antitrust theory has been undermined by new trends and arguments.

So while it once seemed that no one could say with confidence that a merger was legal, now it seems that no one can say with confidence that one is not. A case in point: the sale announced last month of Seven-Up by Philip Morris to PepsiCo. By the old standards, this merger is suspect. The soft-drink market is concentrated: Seven-Up has 7 percent of U.S. sales; acquiring it would give PepsiCo 35 percent, just behind Coca-Cola's 39 percent. Nor is foreign competition a factor: Coke and Pepsi are the giants on the world market. Barriers to entry are high. Philip Morris's sale of Seven-Up removes a vigorous competitor from the field.

There are, to be sure, arguments on the other side. Seven-Up has had a declining market share, and like other lemon-lime drinks has competition from soft drinks that contain real fruit juice. Philip Morris, despite its marketing skills, wanted out of soft drinks; at least it sold Seven-Up to a company able to compete.

In more general form, these are arguments against challenging almost any merger. Products compete for consumers' dollars with all other products; Seven-Up competes not just with other lemon-lime drinks but with colas (against which much of its advertising is directed) and fruit juices and milk. To have an efficient economy, owners of capital assets have to be able to sell them to those who can make better use of them; if PepsiCo wants to buy and Philip Morris wants to sell, let them.

Those general propositions make sense. But there are limits, and the Seven-Up case looks like one test of them. The Federal Trade Commission is looking at this transaction. It will be illuminating to see what it decides, and why.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Iacocca and Lady Liberty

Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., has never been one to hide his light under a bushel or take kindly to criticism. This week, after four years of work on the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island restoration project, Mr. Iacocca was dismissed from his post as chairman of a citizen's commission advising the secretary of the interior on this work. He does not like the rebuff one bit, and his response has been heated enough to light Lady Liberty's torch all the way from Detroit.

Like most Americans whose ancestors entered the United States through Ellis Island, Mr. Iacocca has a special feeling for the national monument and gladly accepted an appointment in May 1982 to head the restoration commission. When it became clear that this advisory commission was prohibited by law from raising funds from the public for the project, a separate foundation was set up for that purpose. At the request of William Clark, who was then secretary of the interior, Mr. Iacocca also took on the chairmanship of the foundation. Now — and the timing of this decision is unclear — the present secretary, Donald Hodel, has decided that there is a conflict of interest in Mr. Iacocca's holding both posts, and without asking the chairman to choose between the two, has fired him from the more prestigious position.

But just what is the conflict? What is so improper about giving the man who has raised $233 million for the project some say in how that money is spent? Secretary Hodel says that the potential conflict was brought to his attention when two other people who served on both bodies were told by the commission's counsel that such a conflict existed, but Mr. Iacocca says he disagrees with this view.

There are undoubtedly many reasons that people in Washington want Mr. Iacocca out of the limelight, but "conflict of interest" is not high on the list. He is irascible and has been known to rub people the wrong way. He strongly disagrees with a proposal to allow commercial development on Ellis Island and has run into opposition in the Interior Department on that matter. And it is rumored that he harbors political ambitions that would not be popular with potential opponents. In spite of all this, the Reagan administration chose him for both the commission and the foundation jobs and kept him in these positions for years. To kick him out now, just as his work is coming to fruition, is shabby treatment.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR FEB. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 10 Die in French Train Wreck

PARIS — A terrible triple collision on the Western State railway occurred [on Feb. 14] at Courville, near Chartres. An express from the Gare Montparnasse, Paris, to Brest, dashed at full speed into a goods train which was shunting outside Courville station, and a moment later a train from Brest to Paris, traveling on the other line, dashed into the wreckage of the first two trains. Two carriages of the express from Paris caught fire owing to the ignition of the contents of the gas cylinders by cinders from the overturned locomotives, and the flames quickly gained the whole of the heap of wreckage. Ten dead bodies had been recovered from the wreckage and ten injured passengers removed to hospitals. It is believed that other bodies are still beneath the smoldering pile of charred wood and twisted steel.

1936: Soviet-Japanese Tension Grows

WASHINGTON — Experts are watching Mongolian border hostilities as a potential source of a major conflict affecting the United States. One source said that Japanese raiders had been testing Mongol resistance at various points in order to estimate the strength required for an attack in the Siberian Baikal in the event of a Russo-Japanese war. It was said that Soviet-supported Mongolians had extended their outposts into regions which the Japanese regard as Manchukuoan territory. The Japanese long have feared Soviet air bases in the region from which cities in Manchukuo, and Japan, might be bombed. One view is that the Soviets desire to avoid an offensive while they are strengthening their industrial power, and that Japan wishes to withhold attack until assured of Germany's military cooperation.

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For a United Approach to Ending the Gulf Savagery

By Robert C. Johansen and Michael G. Renner

NEW YORK — The Iran-Iraq war boils on with a new Iranian offensive. Now in its sixth year, it has killed nearly one million people, forced more than three million others from their homes, caused hundreds of billions of dollars in property damage, jeopardized international shipping, undermined time-honored norms against the use of poison gas and periodically threatened to embroil other countries, including the United States, more directly in the fighting.

Washington and Moscow can help end the fighting and stabilize the region.

Yet this war relentlessly continues with no serious multilateral effort to end it. Despite the staggering costs and serious dangers, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as neighboring Middle East nations, believe that keeping the Iranians and Iraqis bogged down in battle will make them more manageable.

As Henry Kissinger once said, "the ultimate American interest in the war [is] that both should lose." The belligerents' neighbors are content to have these two aspirants for regional hegemony exhaust each other. To fend off a perceived threat from Khomeini-inspired unrest in their own countries, nearby Gulf states acquiesced in Iraq's initial attack on Iran and subsequently gave Baghdad about $1 billion a month to fight the war.

The United States and the Soviet Union, maneuvering toward their own narrow goals, have fine-tuned and prolonged the war. They have sought to increase their influence in the region, to prevent either combatant from winning and, in Washington's case, to ensure a continued flow of oil.

Both superpowers consider Iran to be the strategic prize because of its location, resources, and large market. But both are also vying for influence with Iraq. Washington has tilted toward Baghdad by acquiescing in Iraq's initial invasion, by sharing military intelligence, and by giving economic aid. Moscow has emphasized preserving its relationship with Baghdad in the face of Western efforts to loosen Soviet-Iraqi ties, but has also sought better relations with Tehran.

The security threat posed by war also has allowed Washington to expand its military ties to the other Gulf states in ways unimaginable during peace. The fighting has encouraged Saudi Arabia to collaborate closely with U.S. intelligence activity. U.S. early warning planes are the centerpiece of a new regional air defense system. American military forces reportedly have permission to use Saudi bases during crises. Washington already has access to bases in Oman and Bahrain.

Why do Iran and Iraq continue a war that fails to achieve any stated objectives and shatters both societies, devastates both economies? Both regimes keep fighting because war focuses their nations' energies on an external enemy and silences opposition. Both have exploited ethnic, sociopolitical and ideological differences to the point where they have become prisoners of their own rhetoric. Iran and Iraq are incapable of ending the war on their own.

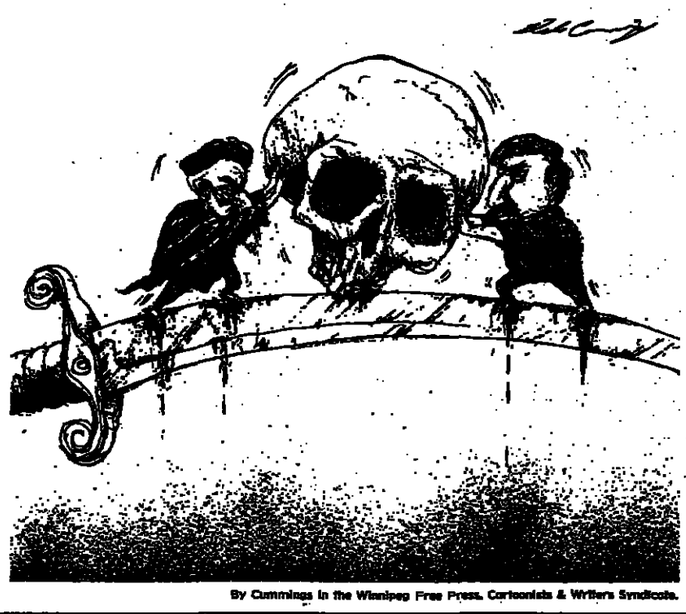
The United States and the Soviet Union can and should help end the fighting. Recent Middle East history demonstrates that militarization of the region will not secure for either superpower the influence or stability it seeks. Between 1950 and 1982, Washington sold $75 billion worth of weapons to the region. But arms failed to keep the shah of Iran in power, or to maintain peace.

Yet a principled, broad peace initiative could help end the war and stabilize the region. Both superpowers are less interested in the war than in the political regimes of Baghdad and Tehran. U.S. diplomacy could gain Soviet support for a peace initiative if it abandoned efforts to exclude the Soviet Union diplomatically and to expand U.S. military power in the Gulf area. The Soviet leadership has expressed interest in multilateral efforts to reduce regional tensions. Although allied with Baghdad, the Soviet Union has criticized Iraq for starting the war.

Each belligerent has been most receptive to peace initiatives when it felt weak. During the first 20 months of the war, Iran's only condition for peace was a return to the prewar status quo. Then, when Iranian troops advanced, so did Iranian demands. On the other hand, Iraq originally spurned a cease-fire. Then, when forced to retreat from Iranian territory, Baghdad on several occasions said it was ready to accept one.

Despite Iran's new offensive, neither side has much chance of winning the war. Now is the time for a multilateral effort at mediation, to be implemented as soon as the current offensive runs out of steam.

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is a logical go-between, trusted by both sides. He achieved a moratorium on attacks against cities (which later broke down) and maintains observer teams in both countries. To bring the two nations to a negotiating table, however, he needs bolstering by a committed multilateral initiative.



By Cummings in the Winnipeg Free Press. Cartoonists & Writers Syndicate.

To begin it, Washington should undertake a major multilateral effort to restrain arms exports to both belligerents. Without these weapons, the war could not continue at its present scale. A ban on direct sales of U.S. arms to Iran did limit Tehran's prospects for military success. However, as the war shifted, U.S. tacit acceptance of Israeli, Egyptian, and other nations' arms exports undermined prospects for a cease-fire.

Second, the United States should scale down its regional military presence and encourage others to do likewise. Oil flows can be more effectively maintained by even-handed diplomacy than military intervention. The collapse of the shah of Iran and the rebellion in South Yemen show the tenuousness of both superpowers' military influence.

To promote regional stability, either Washington or Moscow could, without prior negotiations, pledge to abide by the following principles if reciprocated by the other:

- To refrain from expanding military bases or building new ones.
- To transport no weapons.
- To send no troops (even if invited).
- To seek, with states in the region, to maintain nonalignment and noninterference.
- To support open trade.

Third, the United States should explore the possibility of curtailing oil purchases from Iran and Iraq for as long as they remain at war. More than two-thirds of the belligerents' oil revenues goes toward the war effort.

Fourth, the Western countries, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies should stop extending credit to Iraq and Iran for the prosecution of the war. Since 1982, the United States and the Soviet Union each has granted between $1 billion and $2 billion in commodity credits to Iraq. Credit restraints would meet Iranian conditions for a cease-fire along the prewar borders. And there should be pledges to help reconstruction.

The Reagan administration is unlikely to take such initiatives without congressional and public pressure. So Congress should restrict credits for belligerents' purchases; require the executive branch to exert export controls that prevent resale of U.S. weapons without U.S. consent; and clarify the purpose of U.S. military operations in the Gulf.

If one dozen of the major suppliers of arms and money co-sponsored such initiatives, the balance would tip away from regional militarization, toward lasting stability and peace.

Robert C. Johansen is a senior fellow of the World Policy Institute, which sponsors research on peaceful solutions to world conflicts; Michael G. Renner is a research assistant there. They contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Shcharansky: Make It Worth Moscow's While to Let Others Follow

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Shortly before the Geneva summit meeting, a Soviet official visiting here was asked why his government did not improve the climate by releasing some dissidents. "We know what happens," he answered angrily. "We get no credit from you for such a gesture. You just tell us we have to do more."

The release of Anatoli Shcharansky raises in acute form the question of how to react to a Soviet gesture on human rights. Seeing him free in Israel with his wife, Avital, who campaigned for him all these years, was a happy end to a poignant story. But it was also, inevitably, a reminder of those who are not free.

That is the dilemma posed by the Soviet official's angry comment. How can Western governments, and concerned individuals and groups, most effectively work for easier emigration from the Soviet Union and less repression of dissidents? Are criticism and pressure the only way, or should the West react encouragingly when there is a gesture? Should there be some carrot offered with the stick?

The Shcharansky case sheds a good deal of light on the problem. It shows that even heavy pressure from Western opinion, over a particularly outrageous injustice, is not enough alone to make the Soviet government relent. It shows that Moscow sees human rights as an aspect of relations with the West, especially with the United States, to be dealt with in terms of hard self-interest.

Mr. Shcharansky was well known to Western correspondents in Moscow in the 1970s as a campaigner for human rights and Jewish emigration. His conviction on trumped-up charges of espionage brought widespread and continuing protest in the West. Moreover, his refusal to confess in prison made him a hero to Soviet Jews and an inspirer of their renewed faith.

For all those reasons it seemed logical for the Russians to let him go long ago. His continued imprisonment was doing them more harm than good. But they would not release Mr. Shcharansky except in the context of improved relations with America. That context was established by the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Geneva.

It was an empty meeting in terms of substantive agreements, but it did change the tone of Soviet-American relations. President Reagan has noticeably eased his rhetoric. And the Russians have made some gestures on human rights, including a promise to Senator Edward Kennedy to let 25 Jews emigrate after years of trying, and now Mr. Shcharansky's release.

The change in Mr. Reagan's tone was evident when he was asked about the Shcharansky release at his news conference. The question was simplistic: Did he see the release as a propaganda move or as "a real change in the human rights situation in the Soviet Union?" Of course Soviet leaders have not suddenly become humanitarians. But Mr. Reagan neatly sidestepped the question of motive.

"I'm encouraged by this," he said, "because I did talk at great length about the matter of human rights with the general secretary, and all we can hope is that this is a beginning, a sign for what's going to continue to take place."

It was a perfectly judged answer. Mr. Reagan gave the Soviet government credit for the gesture without being gushy. He encouraged more movement on human rights by making clear his continued interest.

But if the Shcharansky gesture is to be the beginning of a larger movement on human rights, the United States will have to offer some more concrete inducement. It will have to talk about improved trade relations and other items on the Soviet agenda.

No American who has met dissidents and refuseniks in the Soviet Union, as I have, can ever forget their fate. It is a harsh fate, and it has grown harsher in recent years.

There is Professor Alexander Lerner, the patriarch of the refuseniks, waiting 15 years now for a visa. There is Yuri Orlov, who served seven years in a labor camp for organizing the Moscow Helsinki group and is now in internal exile in Siberia. There is Anatoli Koryagin, a doctor imprisoned for exposing abuses of psychiatry. And there is Andrei Sakharov.

Just last week unofficial peace activists in what is known as the Moscow Trust Group were set upon. They were on their way to meet and draft a peace proposal. Several were taken out of town, beaten and abandoned. One was detained in a psychiatric hospital, as two high school girls in the group were last month.

There should be no illusions about human rights in the Soviet Union. But the question is how to help. Mr. Shcharansky's release and Mr. Reagan's reaction to it point to the best way: a combination of pressure and encouragement.

The New York Times.

The Train From Lisbon To 20th-Century Europe

By Ken Pottinger

PARIS — The train from Lisbon takes 28 excruciating hours to reach Paris. Slow, uncomfortable, primitive and overcrowded, it has been the route chosen by generations of Portuguese emigrants seeking a better life.

So many of them have come this way that Portuguese ranks as the second language of France. One-third of Portugal's population lives outside its borders.

The train, a Portuguese-French contraption, is euphemistically named the Sud Express. It tellingly reflects the "country cousin" status long accorded to Portugal.

A student traveling recently on the Sud Express remarked bitterly about the division of Europeans into those able to travel first class and "those obliged to catch the cattle train to Lisbon."

His judgment was harsh. But it reflected a harsh reality about Portugal's decline. The university he attends at Coimbra was once a leading European center of learning; and Portugal itself, though impoverished today, was once an enormously wealthy power.

Like the Sud Express, Portuguese democracy has traveled a long, arduous road.

It has been nearly 12 years since disgruntled leftist military officers ousted Portugal's half-century-old dictatorship and paved the way for democracy. During this time the state occasionally has threatened to become uncontrollable. There were moments of frightening uncertainty, but successive leaders somehow kept the country together. And recently, Portugal reached an important crossroads — European Community membership.

Much has been achieved since 1974; much remains to be done. The worst, however, is over.

Nurtured by EC loans, grants and investment, adulthood is sure to bring unimaginable change to Portugal. Its leaders are betting that before the century is out, Portugal will be a transformed state.

They had better be right, for the level of wasted energy and frustration is growing dangerously. A recent survey of 18-year-olds revealed that more than 60 percent would emigrate, if they had the chance, from what they see as a country without a future.

Such dispirited views should be seen in perspective. They are linked to the national traits of fatalism and resignation that make the Portuguese difficult to understand. But these characteristics develop for a reason. Some blame them on the society's gross disorganization and the incompetence of too many who have led it.

Now, with its future firmly coupled to the European Express, Portugal faces a historic moment. It must urgently find a way to end generations of indecisiveness and incapability or end up being pushed aside. Curiously, despite the decadelong domination of leftist ideas, it is the conservatives who are trumpeting this message.

Diogo Freitas do Amaral, the Christian Democratic candidate for the presidency in Sunday's election, said recently of Portugal: "Its people are no worse than any other Europeans. There is no reason why we should not be as prosperous as our EC partners. Where we fall down is in our lack of strong and organized leadership."

He and others say Portugal can no longer afford to be a laboratory for social experimentation.

In a country where years of revolving-door government has taken its toll, people seem to be thirsting for stability and the chance to lead normal lives. A spark of pride may even be creeping back. The sacrifices of the past may turn out to have been worth it.

The writer, a Lisbon-based correspondent for the International Herald Tribune for eight years, is spending the coming year in France.

U.S. Pretenses Don't Help Filipinos

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — If President Reagan has dispatched Philip Habib to the Philippines to figure out how to make the best of a bad mess, that is one thing. Mr. Habib is a gifted and tireless veteran of thankless missions to the Middle East and Vietnam. But if his job is as Mr. Reagan described it, he will only be compounding the error of the administration's ways.

Mr. Habib, the president said, is "to help advise me on how the United States can best pursue [its] task for the future," in the Philippines, which he described this way: "to help nurture the hopes and possibilities of democracy; to help the people of the Philippines overcome the grave problems their country faces; and to continue to work for essential reforms."

Those are worthy goals. But they still would not justify the depth of current U.S. involvement in the Philippines' internal affairs were it not for two vital U.S. considerations.

One is Clark Air Force Base. The other is the Subic Bay Naval Base. And in no way does it follow that the U.S. security interest in these military installations is advanced by clumsy efforts to invest the election outcome with the flowering of "democracy." On the contrary, the fraud perpetrated upon the hapless Filipino electorate is like Asian flu: It is contagious, especially on contact, as we saw with the U.S. observer team. Some of the members brought it back with them from the Philippines.

Already, it is infecting what passes for U.S. policy. Yes, the president said, there was "the possibility" of fraud, on both sides, but after all there are electoral abuses in America. Look, he said, at how enthusiastically people voted — and never mind that their votes might not have been counted. The president takes comfort in the fact that there are now clearly two parties, reasonably balanced, and that the opposition candidate, Corazon Aquino, got a lot of votes. Never mind that she and her supporters may be cheated out of victory.

Richard Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leader of the observer team, states flatly that the government's election commission was "effective" in stopping a Filipino citizens' poll-watching group from making an independent count in Manila, an Aquino stronghold. He said that both the citizens' group and opposition party observers were "kicked out" of five provinces that hold one-fourth of the total vote. "The number of persons disenfranchised was fairly large," he added.

In the same breath, he said that "the election is not over" and that he had told Mr. Reagan that President Marcos "still has the power to allow a fair count." How do you conduct a fair count of "persons who have been disenfranchised"? Other official U.S. observers said they had only circumstantial evidence of fraud. That figures; they numbered 19 and the Philippines is a nation of 7,200 islands.

But questions remain. It is hard enough to measure the effects of threats or bribes in the faces of voters lined up at polling places — or prudently staying away. It is harder still to measure victims of hanky-panky with registration rolls: crooked vote counts; destroyed ballots and "lost" ballot boxes; pressure on government vote-counters. Thirty of them walked out in a protest.

More important, in a strict sense, the election is over. That makes it idle to suggest, as Senator Lugar does, that a way be found to reconcile gross discrepancies between government tallies and those of the citizens' group. Given the nature of the abuses in the process of voting (as distinct from the counting), what you would be recounting would be a junk vote.

To pretend otherwise — to talk about furthering democracy when what you have to work with is Ferdinand Marcos — is not just to deny his record of rule under martial law for most of the time since he came to power in 1965. To put a pretty face on the outcome is a sure way for the administration to inflame an already inflamed opposition, heightening the risk of violence and harsh repression by the Marcos regime. It is a sure way, as well, to invite a fight with congressional critics when the administration is going to need all the congressional support it can get.

This means putting aside pretenses and reappraising the best way to hold onto the Subic and Clark bases — if indeed America's dependence on them is as absolute as the Defense Department insists. The issues to debate are: How to live with Mr. Marcos for as long as it may be necessary; how to bring about a stable transition; how to create the best conditions for dealing with a dangerous Communist insurgency; how to arrest economic collapse; how, if need be, to lighten U.S. dependence on the Philippines as a "strategic asset."

These objectives are hindered by a pretense that the central U.S. concern is to promote a Filipino democracy, functioning in America's image.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Beaming to the East

Regarding George R. Urban's column, "Western Television: Opium for East Europeans?" *(Feb. 11)*: The East Europeans do not need propaganda; they need information that is as true and complete as possible.

VADIM D. MENIKER, Editor.
Our Country and the World.
Munich.

No to the Naysayers

Daniel Greenberg's opinion column "U.S. Ignores Lessons of Space Junk" *(Jan. 30)* has all the cynicism of a gifted naysayer sifting out the ashes of dreams in an attempt to ridicule the pioneering of the future. He wants to close the U.S. patent office and go home. Fine. But he should not decry the faith and talent of the seekers after man's destiny — including the space shuttle.

WARREN E. KRAEMER.
McDonnell Douglas Corp.
Riyadh.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

هكذا من الاصل

More Poisoned Tylenol Is Found In New York

(Continued from Page 1)

tainting of capsules with cyanide is anything other than a localized matter."

The two bottles came from stores about a block and a half apart in Bronxville, New York. The bottle containing capsules that led to Miss Elsroth's death was purchased at an A&P supermarket, and the bottle with the five tainted capsules was seized by the police on Monday at a Woolworth's department store.

Officials made the new discovery after capsules were seized from all stores within a mile of the store where the bottle that led to Miss Elsroth's death was purchased.

The bottle with the capsules taken by Miss Elsroth was manufactured in a plant in Fort Washington, Pennsylvania. The bottle discovered Thursday was manufactured in Puerto Rico.

"We have no idea, at this point, how the tampering was accomplished," John A. Norris, a Food and Drug Administration commissioner, said.

"The three seals on the tainted product were, from all external signs, intact," he said. "The seal on the box was intact and the two seals on the bottle appeared, based on actually expert observation, to be intact. As best we can tell, it would take an extremely gifted individual to fool the experts that reviewed the seals."

In 1982, seven Chicago-area residents died after taking cyanide-tainted Tylenol. The poisoner was never apprehended.

■ **3 Held in Inquiry**

The police arrested three persons and charged them with writing a letter demanding a $2-million extortion payment and claiming responsibility for the death Miss Elsroth, United Press International reported.

Assistant U.S. Attorney James DeVita said a copy of the extortion letter was found by Secret Service agents in New Rochelle as they arrested Dewitt Gilmore, 55, his son DeWitt Gilmore Jr., 21, and Daffodil Graham, 18, on an unrelated credit card fraud case.

The Associated Press

Members of the Philippine national assembly looked on as Nicanor Yniguez, the legislature's speaker, conducted a canvass of voting in the Feb. 7 presidential election.

'Polls Unparalleled in Their Fraudulence'

United Press International

MANILA — *The following is a text of the postelection statement of the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines:*

The people have spoken. Or have tried to. Despite the obstacles thrown in the way of their speaking freely, we, the bishops, believe that on the basis of our assessment as pastors of the recently concluded polls, what they attempted to say is clear enough.

In our considered judgment, the polls were unparalleled in the fraudulence of their conduct. And we condemn especially the following modes of fraudulence and irregularities:

1. The systematic disenfranchisement of voters. The sheer scrambling of the voters' lists made it impossible for vast numbers of our people to express their proper preference of candidates.

2. The widespread and massive vote-buying. The vote-buyers in their cynical exploiting of the people's poverty and deep, if misguided, sense of gratitude deprived a great many of any real freedom of choice.

3. The deliberate tampering with the election returns. The votes of the people, even when already duly expressed and counted, were altered to register choices other than their own.

4. Intimidation, harassment, terrorism and murder. These made naked fear the decisive factor in people not participating in the polls or making their final choice. These and many other irregularities point to a criminal use of power to thwart the sovereign will of the people. Yet, despite these evil acts, we are morally certain the people's real will for change has been truly manifested.

According to moral principles, a government that assumes or retains power through fraudulent means has no moral basis, for such an access to power is tantamount to a forcible seizure and cannot command the allegiance of the citizenry. The most we can say then, about such a government, is that it is a government in possession of power.

If such a government does not of itself freely correct the evil it has inflicted on the people then it is our serious moral obligation as a people to make it do so.

We are not going to effect the change we seek by doing nothing, by sheer apathy. If we did nothing we would be party to our own destruction as a people. We would be jointly guilty with the perpetrators of the wrong we want righted.

Neither do we advocate a bloody, violent means of righting this wrong. If we did, we would be sanctioning the enormous sin of fratricidal strife. Killing to achieve justice is not within the purview of our Christian vision in our present context.

The way indicated to us now is the way of nonviolent struggle for justice.

This means active resistance of evil by peaceful means — in the manner of Christ. And its one end is that the will of the people be done through ways and means proper to the Gospel.

We therefore ask every loyal member of the Church, every community of the faithful, to form their judgment about the Feb. 7 polls. And if in faith they see things as we the bishops do, we must come together and discern what appropriate actions to take that will be according to the mind of Christ. In a creative, imaginative way, under the guidance of Christ's Spirit, let us pray together, reason together, decide together, act together, always to the end that the truth prevail, that the will of the people be fully respected.

These last few days have been given us shining examples of the nonviolent struggle for justice we advocate here:

- The thousands of Namfrel workers and volunteers who risked their very lives to ensure clean and honest elections.
- The Comelec computer technicians who refused to degrade themselves by participating in election frauds.
- The poll officials — registrars, teachers, government workers — who did their duty without fear or favor.
- The millions of ordinary voters who kept the sanctity of their ballot untarnished, their dignity intact.
- Radio Veritas and fearless press people who spoke and reported the truth at all times.

Men and women of conscience, all. We cannot commend them highly enough.

Now is the time to speak up. Now is the time to repair the wrong. The wrong was systematically organized. So must its correction be. But as in the election itself, that depends fully on the people, on what they are willing and ready to do. We, the bishops, stand in solidarity with them in the common discernment for the good of the nation. But we insist: Our acting must always be according to the Gospel of Christ, that is, in a peaceful, nonviolent way.

Reject Marcos, Manila Church Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

Manila, told Cardinal Vidal in a meeting Friday that she feared that a denunciation by the bishops of the election before her husband is proclaimed president would lead to bloody civil strife.

Mrs. Aquino, who is organizing a nationwide nonviolent protest movement beginning Sunday in Manila, welcomed the bishops' statement.

Government spokesmen deplored the move. Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia said it would divide the nation at a time when Mr. Marcos was striving for reconciliation and unity.

Labor Minister Blas Ople said the hierarchy had given way to "partisan passion" and broken a tradition of noninterference by the church in temporal and state affairs.

Diplomats said the bishops' declaration was likely to complicate any official U.S. mediation effort in the Philippines crisis.

President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, Philip C. Habib, a veteran diplomat and Asian expert, is due to arrive late Saturday to begin talks with leaders of both contending political groups, church and government representatives and the private sector.

He is expected to meet Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino separately for private discussions early next week.

U.S. officials fear that if political strife in the Philippines intensifies it will strengthen the outlawed Communist revolutionary movement and jeopardize continued American access to strategically important bases in the country.

Analysts believe Mr. Marcos is determined to have himself quickly proclaimed president by the national assembly so that Mr. Habib will have to deal with him as a head of government and state with a fresh six-year mandate.

The assembly is due to meet again Saturday afternoon to count the few remaining votes in the official tally.

Based on results of 97 percent of the election returns, Mr. Marcos held what was considered to be an insurmountable lead over Mrs. Aquino when the assembly adjourned Friday night.

He had 10,184,710 votes, or 53.8 percent, to Mrs. Aquino's 8,731,999, or 46.2 percent.

Mr. Tolentino was leading Mrs. Aquino's vice presidential running mate, Salvador Laurel Jr., by 9,544,022 votes to 8,635,375.

The government's election commission and a citizens' watchdog group, the National Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, continued their unofficial vote counts.

The commission said Mr. Marcos was leading with 7,412,841 votes, or 52 percent, to Mrs. Aquino's 6,761,925, or 48 percent, with 67.2 percent of precincts counted.

The vote count by the watchdog group had Mrs. Aquino ahead with 7,198,661 votes, or 52 percent, to Mr. Marcos' 6,544,317, or 48 percent, with results from 64 percent of the precincts.

Rene Saguisag, a spokesman for Mrs. Aquino, said the bishops' assessment of the elections "only confirms what we have known all along, that Mr. Marcos is trying to cheat us out of victory."

"It's significant," he added, "that it comes from a highly respected and influential institution which has people all over the country with their ears close to the ground."

Bird Spotters Of Kenya On the Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

she has been on Wednesday mornings here for 15 years.

Local ornithologists described Miss Ngweno, 47, who was born of French parents, raised in New England and has lived in Kenya for 23 years, as a first-rate bird identifier and an enthusiastic teacher. She also edits Rainbow, an African children's magazine.

About 10 minutes into the walk, Miss Ngweno identified a Zambezi honeyguide.

"Do you know that its song has not yet been recorded by experts?" she said. "There are still lots of things to find out." She added: "That's what is exciting about bird watching."

During the next three hours, she delivered a mesmerizing critique of every bird she saw. Seeing a black-and-yellow Reichenow's weaver reminded her, for some reason, that many birds become bellicose, fearing a rival, when they see their own reflection.

"I've seen a thrush fight with its reflection in a hubcap to the point where it wore itself out and started to lose its tail feathers," she said.

Sighting a fiscal shrike on a fence post, Miss Ngweno said: "That is very typical shrike. It sits on a fence post, flies down to eat, then perches back on the fence. You wonder what shrikes did before fence posts and power lines."

Her monologue touched on flora and fauna observed on the walk, ranging from clawed frogs to Sykes monkeys to a whistling thorn tree alive with big ants.

"It may be an advantage to the thorn tree to host those ants," she said. "Giraffes, around here, don't mind the thorns, they wrap their tongues right around them, but the ants bite the giraffes."

In more than 750 Wednesday morning bird walks in the Nairobi area, Miss Ngweno and her bird-watchers have sighted 300 or 400 species of birds. She said she did not keep count.

The birders also have encountered Kenyan wildlife more substantial than birds.

"Our hairiest moment was when we had two groups of schoolchildren out and a python wrapped itself around one of the kid's legs," Miss Ngweno said. "Happily, it soon unwrapped itself and went away."

French Units Near Chad Put on Alert

(Continued from Page 1)

march on the capital of Ndjamena.

France declared that it would prevent Libyan forces from penetrating beyond the so-called "red line" that divides the country along the 16th parallel.

At the time of the French-Libyan agreement to withdraw troops in 1984, France's minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson, who negotiated the accord with Colonel Qadhafi in Libya, declared: "If tomorrow there were a new aggression and Chad appealed to us, we would probably have to return there."

Reports of the renewed fighting were confused, but it seemed that the troops backed by Libya had struck Mr. Habré's forces at three points near the 16th parallel, including Ziguey.

The rebel forces announced that they had taken Ziguey, but this was denied by Chad's ambassador in Paris, who said that Mr. Goukouni's troops had been driven away.

It was unclear whether Libyan forces were taking part directly in the battle, but Mr. Habré's government said that on Tuesday it had captured Libyan soldiers during a clash at Kouba Olanga, just south of the 16th parallel.

[Radio Chad reported Friday that government troops recaptured the northeastern town of Oum-Chalouba, 465 miles (750 kilometers) northeast of Ndjamena, from the rebels after several days of fighting, Agence France-Presse reported from Ndjamena.]

Reagan Stand Assailed By Key U.S. Senators

(Continued from Page 1)

tragedy from happening." He wrote that he did not know if this was possible, "but we must be 'caught trying.'" Otherwise, he said, "the United States itself will become a target of the hostility of the Philippine people."

He made three recommendations:

- Mr. Reagan and other officials must issue "clear statements" that "the fraud has been massive and that it was perpetuated overwhelmingly by Mr. Marcos and his allies."
- They must state clearly in Washington "that we will not regard a false election result as valid and that we could not continue to support President Marcos under those circumstances."
- They should issue a notification "that United States aid to the Philippines will be terminated if the will of the Philippine voters, as expressed at the ballot box, is not followed."

Mr. Nunn also said that despite the importance of the American bases — Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base — they can only serve the United States effectively "if the Philippine people want us there."

Mr. Dole also signaled Mr. Marcos that if he won the election by fraud, the United States should be prepared to examine the possibility of moving the bases because of the expected unrest that would develop in the Philippines.

He said he would introduce legislation next week requiring the Pentagon "to undertake on a priority basis a full-scale feasibility and cost study of the relocation of the facilities at Clark and Subic to other sites in the Pacific."

Mr. Reagan and other senior spokesmen have avoided condemning Mr. Marcos over the fraud charges, preferring to wait until Mr. Habib returned.

But some officials said Thursday that the administration was under pressure from Congress and the American and Philippine public to be more outspoken in judging the elections.

■ **Reagan Seen as 'Neutral'**

The Reagan administration remains "neutral" on the outcome of the election, officials said in California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, The Washington Post reported. But some officials conceded that the president had confused the message of neutrality at his news conference by saying that fraud "could have been occurring on both sides."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, on Thursday resisted efforts by reporters to elicit a clarification of this statement and reiterated U.S. neutrality. But a senior official said it would be a mistake for Mr. Marcos to reach the conclusion that Mr. Reagan approved of the election process.

"Except for that 'fraud on both sides' business, which just kind of slipped out, the president's message Tuesday was not an endorsement of Marcos," the official said.

"The problem is that Marcos has been a friend in the past, even though he's now damaged goods, and the president is always reluctant to abandon a friend," the official added.

Battle Rages To Dislodge Iran Troops

(Continued from Page 1)

had diverted relatively few troops from that sector in their efforts to drive the Iranians out of the Faw peninsula.

The Iraqi presidential guard division, normally stationed in and around Baghdad, was sent to the Faw fighting overnight, according to Iranian military communiqués claiming the elite force had been "put to flight."

Military analysts suggested that Iraq's significant edge in warplanes, helicopter gunships, armor and heavy artillery should allow Baghdad to wear down and destroy the Iranian invaders in the Faw area.

"If the Iraqis just take their time and do not politically embarrass and panic themselves into drawing units from north of Basra," an analyst said, "they should be able to clean the Iranians up."

He pointed to a statement by the Iranian representative to the United Nations as indirect evidence that the Iranians had been stymied.

The envoy, Said Rajaie-Khorrasani, pledged Thursday that Tehran's troops had achieved their objectives in Faw and were not interested in carrying the war to Kuwait or other Arab states on the western shores of the Gulf.

In the conflicting communiqués about the fighting, which reporters have been unable to verify on the ground, the following claims were made:

- Iraq claimed its naval units had sunk an Iranian gunboat and a missile ship in separate actions in the northern Gulf and shot down an Iranian F-4 Phantom jet.
- Iraq claimed that Iranian casualties have exceeded 2,500 since the Faw fighting began.
- Iran claimed its forces has killed more than 2,500 Iraqis, captured 1,923 others and occupied 280 square miles (724 square kilometers) of Iraqi territory. Iran claimed to have destroyed 90 tanks and 50 armored personnel carriers, and to have captured 30 tanks, 50 troop carriers, 15 pieces of 122mm or 130mm cannon, 50 anti-aircraft guns of 23mm or 57mm and three missile radars.

Backup Teacher Agrees to Fly in Space Shuttle

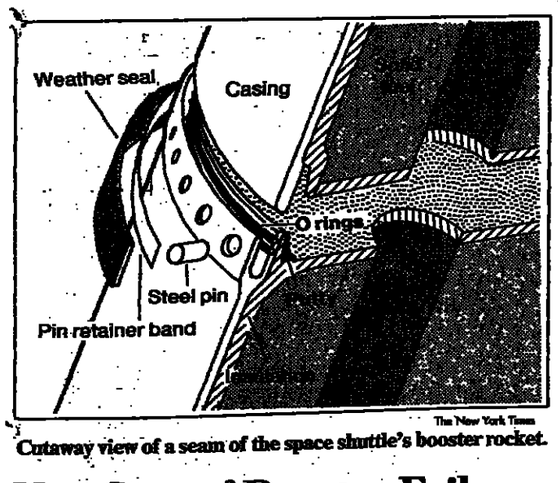
United Press International

BOISE, Idaho — Barbara Morgan, a second-grade teacher from McCall, Idaho, has accepted the U.S. space agency's offer to be the next ordinary citizen to ride aboard the space shuttle.

Mrs. Morgan trained as a backup to Christa McAuliffe, the New Hampshire teacher who was killed with six other crew members when the space shuttle Challenger exploded on Jan. 28.

"The future of the space program is bright," said Mrs. Morgan, 34, who accepted the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's offer on Thursday. "The children are waiting to see what adults do with the space program, and I am ready to be their partner in space."

William Graham, NASA's acting administrator, said in Washington that the date of the next teacher flight depended on the outcome of the investigation into the Challenger disaster.



The New York Times

Cutaway view of a seam of the space shuttle's booster rocket.

New Sign of Booster Failure

(Continued from Page 1)

edition that NASA engineers were assessing whether a ring on the booster could have been chilled by supercold liquid hydrogen fuel leaking from the external tank, The Associated Press reported.

[The magazine said an infrared sensor used by an ice inspection team 90 minutes before liftoff recorded temperatures of minus 13.9 and minus 12.8 degrees centigrade (7 and 9 degrees Fahrenheit) at two points on the right booster. These temperatures are below safety limits, but the inspection team did not report the readings to primary launch personnel, the magazine said.]

In testimony before the commission in Washington this week, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration repeatedly said they were confident that despite troubles, the seals would assure the craft's safety.

Documents turned over to the commission this week show that problems with the O rings were discussed, at least briefly, within NASA's highest echelons. Several memorandums about it were sent to L. Michael Weeks, chief deputy to Jesse W. Moore, the NASA associate administrator who was in charge of all shuttle operations.

The latest documents indicate that Morton Thiokol Inc., which makes the boosters, was concerned enough last year to begin drafting sketches of more than 40 other designs for the joints.

An experimental booster skin, whose scheduled test Thursday at Morton Thiokol's Utah facility has now been postponed, included a new device to compensate for stress on the seal.

CIA Wittingly Aided Honduran Death Squad

(Continued from Page 1)

that Honduran security personnel subsequently may have engaged in improper activity. At no time has there been any United States government involvement in supposed death-squad activities."

Mr. O'Brien refused to comment on a report that there may have been a secret U.S. government investigation of abuses by the Honduran security forces. "This is an intelligence issue on which, as a matter of policy we do not comment," he said.

Patti Volz, a CIA spokeswoman in Washington, denied any agency involvement with any group that may have killed or caused the disappearance of people it detained.

The Hondruan Army issued a report last year absolving itself of blame for most of the reported abuses.

The U.S. ambassador in Honduras at the time of the killings, John D. Negroponte, declined to comment on the embassy's knowledge or concern about such abuses.

Unlike the mass slayings carried out by the Guatemalan and Salvadoran armies in recent years, the killings in Honduras seem to have been highly selective. Some Honduran analysts view this as further evidence that they involved trained units under tight supervision.

The killings began, according to U.S. and Honduran sources, when it was discovered that safehouses in Honduras were being used to supply leftist rebels there and in El Salvador with arms from Nicaragua, and after a number of guerrilla bombings and kidnappings from 1980 to 1982.

The Reagan administration and the head of the Honduran Army, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, declared at the time that they were determined to cut these supplies and, according to several U.S. officials, the administration began an arms interdiction program.

General Alvarez, who was deposed in 1984 and went into exile in the United States, worked closely with the CIA, several U.S. and Honduran sources said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Expanded Vienna Show Opens in Paris

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Hitler's armies marched into Austria, most of the best minds of the country — representing its tremendous intellectual and artistic wealth — chose to go into exile. Some names: Arnold Schoenberg, Sigmund Freud, Robert Musil, Elias Canetti, Stefan Zweig, Karl Popper, Herman Broch. It was in a way like the fall of Constantinople to the Turks, which sent all the great Byzantine intellects fleeing to Italy where their knowledge of Plato fed and strengthened the spirit of the Renaissance.

After the Nazi regime collapsed, Vienna, which had been emptied of its substance, never regained its incomparable status of the prewar years. The influential and liberal Jewish middle-class, which had so powerfully contributed to the development of the arts and letters, did not return, and the blossom of intellect and wit would never again be as luxuriant as it had been in those painful but stimulating years between the dismantling of the Austrian empire in 1918 and the Anschluss. This departure was the last act of the tragedy of Austrian culture.

A broadly inclusive, beautifully presented exhibition at the Pompidou Center, "Vienna 1880-1938: The Joyful Apocalypse," picks up part of the "Dream and Reality" show presented in Vienna last year but adds a lot of material and prolongs the period covered up to the fateful date that "Dream and Reality" avoided by stopping in 1930.

Self-portrait of Egon Schiele, done in 1912.

The last room of the show contains two screens: on the first is a film (projected slowly, frame by frame) of Hitler's motorcade advancing down the avenues of Vienna. On the other are the faces of the great figures of Austrian culture who left the country because of this event. It is an impressive, funereal procession of leave-taking. A row of death masks of great Viennese artists (Karl Kraus, Gustav Klimt, Anton Bruckner, etc.) lines the wall of the room.

The show opens on a deceptively reassuring note: A large marble bust of the "*lieber, guter, alter*" Franz-Joseph with his grandfatherly sideburns (and above him a monumental double eagle) signifies the seeming solidity of a state that had in fact begun its downhill slide in the 1860s. He is flanked, less reassuringly perhaps, by Nietzsche (a portrait by Edvard Munch) and Wagner.

The show begins with 1880, a date chosen because it saw the creation of the Christian Social and Social Democratic parties and the rise of the Pan-Germanist movement, which sought union with Germany and would ultimately embody the country's widespread anti-Semitism.

Behind Franz-Joseph is a room that evokes the great middle-class expansion of Vienna in the 1880s: the creation of the Ringstrasse on the site of the old fortifications. This naturally calls for a sampling of the dated charms of Hans Makart and Anton Romako. A considerable amount of space is devoted to Otto Wagner, principal architect of the big Ringstrasse monuments that conveyed the sense of Austrian grandeur precisely at a time when people could feel that, as a German Romantic poet put it, "the last sands of life were running through their fingers."

Even the Empress Elizabeth, or "Sissi," that curiously introverted personality, serenely anticipated the collapse of the empire, which she considered inevitable. The caustic pamphleteer and aphorist Karl Kraus called Vienna "a laboratory for an apocalypse." But to many the impending downfall was unthinkable.

The exhibition attempts to render perceptible the individuality of the Austrian mentality and to show how it differs radically from that of Germany in general and of Prussia in particular. It makes room not only for outstanding and still largely underestimated artists such as Klimt, but for many objects, such as tableware and jewelry, produced by Kolo Moser's Wiener Werkstätte.

Klimt is represented by a good number of works on loan from museums outside Austria ("Hope," for instance, is from Ottawa), but his huge Beethoven frieze, a highlight of the "Dream and Reality" show, is too fragile to travel and has not been sent from Vienna.

Early Austrian photography is given a significant place with works dating back to 1895 (a "Vanitas" by Hans Watzek), social reporting by Herman Drawe (1904) and nude studies by Rudolph Koppitz, 1928, referred to as "studies of movement." The eery drawings of Alfred Kubin, haunted with sexual fears, are present in Paris in considerably greater numbers than in Vienna, and the remarkable engravings of Klemens Brosch, full of grim references to the first world war, have also been added.

The show also tries to give at least a hint of the various aspects of Viennese intellectual life of the period. This bears a powerful imprint of skepticism of the kind that can be found in the writings of Freud or Ernst Mach (the physicist and philosopher generally remembered today because he gave his name to the speed of sound) but also an imprint of the puritan rationalism of the architect Adolf Loos, who once wrote that "a modern man who felt impelled to apply color to canvas was either a criminal or a degenerate." In view of the decorative orgy of Austrian art, one can understand his motives, but his austerity has had some unfortunate consequences.

Mach's philosophy was marked by the evanescence of the self that is echoed in Musil's book "The Man Without Qualities" and in much of the art and literature of the day, which reflects the so-called crisis of the ego. This is not Mach's doing, of course, but it gives utterance to a new and disquieting sense of purposelessness that arose not only out of scientific and philosophical considerations but out of a gradual drift in the practical organization of life that had imperceptibly carried Austrian society further and further away from the old established patterns of the acknowledged social myths.

And so a time came in which it was apparent that social life had become a fiction. This is the unreal world of Kakania to which Musil referred. Some artists sought to break out of this unreality by resorting to the Expressionist violence of an explicit, tangible sexuality. This is especially apparent in the work of Egon Schiele, but Klimt's vigorous eroticism also seems to stem, in part at least, from a similar necessity.

World War I battlefield scene by Klemens Brosch, 1914.

The show is both sumptuous and grim — or, rather, it shows a drift from the former quality to the latter. It reveals the dazzling wealth of Viennese intelligence; it neglects neither photography, nor music — Mahler, Schoenberg, Berg are represented by pictures and scores of their works, and there are several paintings by Schoenberg, done in a powerfully imaginative, Sunday-painterly idiom.

Music of the Viennese school will be heard through the duration of the exhibition in concerts organized by Pierre Boulez's IRCAM. The situation of the Jewish community is referred to in pictures and through documents relating to Theodor Herzl; also thus represented are the vigorous activities of "Red Vienna" between 1918 and 1934 — the municipal government's low-rent housing developments, such as the Karl Marx Hof. These projects, which came to be known as the "Ringstrasse of the Proletariat" and were visited by architects from all over the world, housed 60,000 families and included such necessities as schools, libraries, post offices and shops.

Stefan Zweig observed that the institution of the Viennese Kaffeehaus was the Austrian equivalent of the "Democratic Club" — the meeting place of all the active figures of the Austrian intellectual community. The Pompidou Center obviously had this in mind when it decided that, from March 15 through May 19, a Wiener Kaffeehaus would be opened in the lower foyer of the building. It will include a library of Austrian books, which visitors will be able to consult while drinking Viennese coffee (or hot chocolate) and eating Sacher torte. Readings and debates will also be held there on Thursday evenings.

A monumental catalog (768 pages, 360 francs) provides reproductions and essays, but the exhibition's 24-page Petit Journal (15 francs) is a handier guide when it comes to finding your way around the 21 sections of the exhibition.

"Vienne 1880-1938, L'Apocalypse Joyeuse," Pompidou Center, through May 5.

Jungendstil Hall Opens

Reuters

VIENNA — An exhibition hall built by the Secessionist artists nearly 90 years ago has been given a $2-million facelift and reopened amid a wave of nostalgia for life in Vienna at the turn of the century.

The white, cube-shaped Secession House, with a golden dome of laurel leaves, was built just off the Ringstrasse by the group of artists led by Gustav Klimt after they broke with academic painters in 1898. Early visitors were shocked by its simple interior and natural lighting. Works by Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oskar Kokoschka and others were exhibited there.

Adolf Krishanitz, the architect who headed the renovation, said renewed interest in the Secessionists brought the project to fruition. Before that, "for 10 years it was not possible to get the money to renovate the building."

Klimt and the architect Josef Maria Olbrich designed what they called a temple for art. A masterpiece of Jugendstil, it was bombed late in World War II and repaired in 1964, but not in its original form. Krishanitz's team worked a year to restore the building, using photographs and Olbrich's drawings. The hall will be the permanent home for Klimt's Beethoven frieze.

Continued High Estimates Proving Ruinous to Sales

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Overestimation, which is becoming the plague of the auction market, could work havoc if it goes on much longer.

Wednesday morning Sotheby's offered a modest assortment of Islamic works of art. The failure rate reached 37 percent in value. While the Islamic works were following

Souren Melikian

their rickety course in the Condnit Street Gallery, reserved for run-of-the-mill occasions, a more ambitious sale of 19th-century European paintings was going on in Sotheby's main room on the first floor. The total for paintings sold was £273,880 ($383,430), but again the failure rate was uncomfortably high: 31.98 percent in value.

Specific reasons can be put forward to account for the poor showing of the Islamic works. This market as a whole would appear to be bordering on collapse. Sources reported a 74-percent failure rate for Sotheby's sale June 25 in Geneva coinciding with the opening of the great exhibition of Islamic art at the Musée Rath, though circumstances were ideal for the sale. This was followed in December by a fiasco on a scale unprecedented in recent years: a reported failure rate of 91 percent for a sale in Dubai that Sotheby's Islamic Department director, Jack Frances, had said might realize $20 million or more.

Various factors can be invoked — falling oil prices, the junky level of many of the wares. But the heart of the problem is overestimation. To suggest that a 19th-century Turkish rug may be worth $1.5 million to $2 million when the most generous dealers thought it might, with luck, fetch $500,000 is unwise, to put it mildly. But in Dubai, with the exception of the coins, which were given plausible values and did quite well, this was the prevalent tendency.

The failure of the Dubai sale cannot have come as a great surprise to Sotheby's staff involved in the event or to professionals familiar with the Islamic market. In June, sources at Sotheby's say, members of the Islamic Department met in the director's absence to discuss the probability of failure in view of the disproportion between quality and estimated value. The expert on arms and armor, Robert Elgood, is known to have expressed his fears to the management. Nabil Saidi, the miniatures and manuscripts expert — who was born in Manchester to Shiite Lebanese parents and is as much at home in the Arab world as in Britain — declined to have anything to do with the sale. The objects d'art specialist, Stephen Wolff, who has a very good eye not just for Islamic art but for objets d'art generally, confided his anxiety to friends.

In the event, however, the sale got the green light, and crashed like a ton of bricks. On Dec. 23, the director of the department told me he had been fired. On Jan. 10, Sotheby's mailed a notice to catalog subscribers saying it regretted Frances's resignation.

What gives the Dubai fiasco a significance far beyond the problems of a specific field or the internal politics of an auction house is that a company justifiably enjoying such a high reputation in auction handling as Sotheby's should have proceeded with the undertaking in the face of so many danger signals. A parallel leaps to the mind: Christie's handling in May 1985 of the Tom Fee collection of Old Master paintings, of which more than two-thirds in value failed to sell in New York. Unlike the Dubai sale, it did not include a high proportion of low-quality wares, but it was marked by the same excess of aggressive marketing and inflated estimates and insiders were filled with misgivings as to its outcome.

Wednesday's sale of 19th-century paintings, however, perhaps gives the full measure of the problems created by overestimation. Alexander Apsis, who wrote the catalog entries, is one of the soundest experts in the field. He loves and knows painting. He is one of the men behind the development of the market for the better kinds of academic art, particularly its lesser-known regional aspects in Northern Europe and Italy. A New Yorker now established in London, he heads the department of Nineteenth Century European Paintings and Drawings. He has a worldwide understanding of his markets. And he is very good at holding the gavel, and conducts the auctions in his specialty area. This is a tremendous asset, adding to his experience with every sale and allowing him to know better than anyone else who buys what and up to how much. Apsis is the least likely man to trip up when it comes to putting a price on a 19th-century picture. If nearly one-third of the 206 paintings he was auctioning Wednesday found no buyer, either the field is falling apart or something is wrong with the estimates. I do not believe the former to be the case.

Experts seem to be under pressure to make everything look bigger and better. One hears within Sotheby's that no object valued at less than £400 should be considered for sale; Wednesday's catalog gives the impression that the minimum value for a painting is about double that figure.

Stronger than any direct pressure from within the company is the pressure put on experts by those who want to consign works of art for sale. As the supply of art grows thinner, vendors find it easier to squeeze experts into acceding to their requests for higher estimates and correspondingly higher reserve prices. The possibility of the other auction house getting the goods and perhaps selling them after all is a most effective lever in the vendors' hands. The expert, anxious to get the best pieces, not infrequently volunteers a steep estimate in order to wheedle the vendor into selling through him. The result is a tightrope exercise in which more and more lose their balance.

The big loser is the public. With failure rates up to 74 or 91 percent, estimates are shown to be wishful thinking. Even if one-third of the items fail to sell, this is enough to cast doubt on the credibility of the appraisal system.

The failure percentage only reflects the knockdown prices of the pieces for which reserves were not met. It says nothing about the pieces that were sold at prices well below the low estimates. On Wednesday, of the first 30 lots of Persian pottery in the Islamic sale, 11 were sold: the first at half the low estimate, the second at 40 percent of the low estimate, the third at £220 against a low estimate of £300, and so on. In the 19th-century European sale, the contrasts were nowhere near this marked because the market has an incomparably broader base, with buyers spread over the world. Nevertheless, some pictures sold well below the low estimate. They ranged from a kitsch painting of an Odalisque by the obscure Francesco Parisi, knocked down to the Seibu department stores of Tokyo at £400 against an estimate of £1,000 to £1,500, to a highly desirable river scene done in 1823 by the Norwegian artist Johan Christian Clausen Dahl, which was knocked down at £900, half the lower end of the estimate range.

The message to the public is that printed estimates cannot serve as straightforward guidelines to those with no auction experience. The context of the sale requires scrutiny. It is particularly useful to find out whether the vendor is a dealer, and, preferably, what sort of dealer. In the Islamic field, the tendency to speculate without restraint is probably more marked than in others.

The broader the market, the sounder the estimate is likely to be; transactions being more frequent, bases of comparison are not lacking and, just as important, are known to more people. A field in which art-historical knowledge is highly developed reserves fewer surprises even when it comes to financial assessment: It is easier to put a price on an Impressionist work by Claude Monet, whose career can be followed year by year, than on a Caravagesque painting by Il Guercino or Guido Reni, whose work can raise problems of attribution; variants executed by pupils in the artist's studio are a source of considerable anxiety. Chinese art has been thoroughly researched, unlike Islamic art — where vast areas remain virtually unexplored — and is far less erratic than the latter.

In contrast to the stock exchange, where the exact price of a commodity at a given moment is instantly available on request and beyond dispute, the estimated price of art resembles a medical diagnosis: The more thorough the check-up, the closer you get to the truth.

■ **Czar Photos Fetch £30,800**

An albumn of unpublished photographs capturing private moments of the old imperial Russian family was auctioned Thursday for £30,800, Reuters reported from London, quoting a Sotheby's spokesman. The album was compiled between 1904 and 1905 by the Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, sister of Czar Nicholas II.

Philadelphia Dinosaur Show

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — A permanent $2.5-million exhibit, "Discovering Dinosaurs," has opened at Philadelphia's Museum of Natural Sciences after four years of preparation and assembly. The more than a dozen specimens of dinosaurs and related species — some assembled in part from actual bones and fossils — include a huge tyrannosaurus rex and a pterodactyl, or flying dinosaur.

"There has been a revolution in scientific thinking about dinosaurs and this exhibition represents an extraordinary commitment," said the exhibit director, Samuel Gubins. He said the exhibit covered all the new theories and discoveries on what happened to dinosaurs.

The theories on their extinction about 65 million years ago range from speculation about excessive volcanic activity to suggestions of a "killer comet."

Other topics explored in the exhibit include theories that dinosaurs were intelligent creatures with a complex social structure, and new evidence that they might have been warm-blooded.

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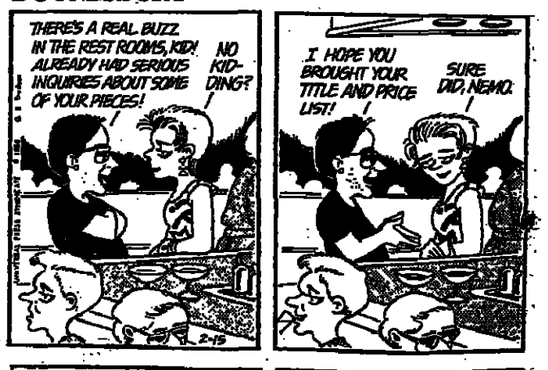

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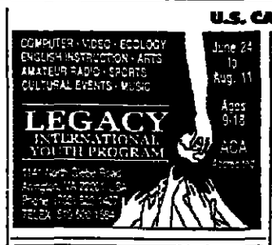

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ARTS / LEISURE

Boucher Panorama: Show of Great Promise on 'Invisible Man'

By John Russell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An exhibition of exceptional promise is the panoramic survey of the achievement of François Boucher (1703-70) that will open Saturday at the Metropolitan Museum and run through May 4. To a degree that is almost ridiculous, Boucher is the invisible man of French 18th-century painting. This is not, of course, to say that he is unknown. He is famous both for his delicate (and sometimes not so delicate) improprieties and for the apparatus of seduction that he brought to the portraiture of women — above all, to the portrayal of his patroness, Madame de Pompadour.

Thanks to Boucher, Madame de Pompadour is more alive to us — down to the very last of her innumerable ribbons and bows — than most of the people we pass in the street. As for his miscalled "Miss O'Murphy" in the Louvre, young men beyond counting have remembered the look of the very pretty young model as she lies, flat on her stomach, on a soft and rumpled bed. (Even more stirring, it should be said, is a variant of that painting in the Alte Pinakothek in Munich.)

What we have lacked, however, is a chance to see Boucher in something like his entirety. The list of those who remember the Paris exhibition of 1932 cannot be long, and nothing of comparable size and range has been organized since in Europe or the United States. Yet Boucher was a many-sided man and a veritable monster of fecundity. We need to know his paintings, large and small, his hundreds if not thousands of drawings, his tapestries (woven in the Beauvais factory) and his contribution to the development of porcelain at Vincennes and Sèvres.

It has worked both for him and against him, in the eyes of posterity, that Boucher epitomizes the life of privilege as it was lived during the reign of Louis XV. Anyone who has seen his "Toilet of Venus" in the Met, or its pendant, the "Bath of Venus" in the National Gallery in Washington, will have sensed immediately that this was one of the pleasantest times in European history to be at the top of the heap.

If we remember that the two paintings once hung together in the *Château de Bellevue, where Louis* XV and Madame de Pompadour had a very good time together, it will be clear that in this instance, as in many others, it was Boucher above all who set the scene. It was a big task, but he seemed to his contemporaries to shoulder it with ease — so much so that the "Journal Encyclopédique" said of him in 1757 that he was "not a painter, but Painting itself."

Furthermore his work transferred without loss of quality into the medium of tapestry. For all-embracing narrative, superabundance of amusing detail and an overall sense of freedom from care, Boucher's designs for the factory in Beauvais would be hard to rival. Indeed, Edith A. Standen, an authority on the subject, says in the catalog of the forthcoming show that without the six series of tapestries that Boucher designed between 1734 and 1755 "the French rococo would be deprived of its grandest achievement. One could as well imagine Venetian 18th-century painting without the ceilings of Tiepolo."

If Boucher in normal times is ultimately invisible, it is because so many of his major works are in far places, or too big to travel, or unavailable for loan. As he was a master not only of the full-scale solo painting, but of the duet and the quartet, it is bad luck for him, and for us, that paintings designed to hang together may now be thousands of miles apart. Even the glorious constellation of paintings and drawings by Boucher at the National Museum in Stockholm is not on everyone's route.

Some of these obstacles resisted even the combined efforts of the Metropolitan Museum, the Detroit Institute of Arts and the directorate of the French museums, which are jointly responsible for the exhibition. (Credit for the idea goes to J. Patrice Marandel, curator of European paintings at the Detroit institute. The exhibit will be at the institute May 27 through Aug. 17 and at the Louvre Sept. 19 through Jan. 5, 1987.) There were legal and practical impossibilities, and at least one important loan was withdrawn; nor will the Russian loans to the Paris show be in the United States. Even so, it is clear this will be an adventure of high interest. Short of touring museums in Amiens, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Karlsruhe, Nancy, Quimper, Saint-Omer, Sèvres, Tours and Troyes, and the rarely visited cathedral in Versailles, it would be impossible to touch so many bases, in the matter of Boucher, as will be available here.

The show will also provoke some readjustments in our general idea of Boucher. As a painter of biblical material Boucher has never been much in people's minds, and certain of his religious subjects, when offered for sale in recent years, have been misattributed to Tiepolo, Pelligrini and Sebastiano Ricci. We shall see him more clearly, in that context, after looking at two early religious paintings — the "Sacrifice of Gideon," which was identified as a Boucher by Pierre Rosenberg, chief curator in the department of paintings in the Louvre, in 1978, and "Bethuel Welcoming the Servant of Abraham," which turned up in a miscellaneous sale in Paris last year. The huge, late and unwontedly lugubrious "St. Peter Attempting to Walk on the Waters" from Versailles will also be in the show.

In relation to the other major French painters of the 18th century — Watteau, Chardin, Oudry, Greuze and Vigée-Lebrun — who have lately been accorded full-scale exhibitions in the United States, Boucher starts some way behind. Exhibitions of this kind begin as an apotheosis but can end up as a state funeral. Boucher in this context has, rightly or wrongly, one or two strikes against him. One was summed up by Diderot — an inveterate enemy of Boucher's work — when he said there were two kinds of people who were crazy about Boucher: high-society people and fellow artists.

Society people, according to this estimate, loved him because he validated their looks, their tastes and their environment. Artists bowed the knee because Boucher made painting look easy. And we can be sure that Boucher was well aware of the command exerted by his almost outrageous fluency. Even when his eyesight was failing, he went right on painting and trusted to the magic of the hand to cover up any shortcomings of direct observation.

There was more to Boucher than that, even so. Anyone who regards the great painters, almost to a man, as invalids, outcasts and implicit saboteurs will find that Boucher was a man in perfect health — a pragmatist, a journeyman of genius, a man who let nothing go to waste. As to that, we can trust Edmond de Goncourt, who bought his first sketch by Boucher in 1838, at age 16, and was the author with his short-lived brother, Jules, of an essay on Boucher that is still the best *thing of its kind.*

The Goncourts said of Boucher that in private he "liked a romance that was ready in advance" and that never in his life had he initiated a seduction. This may be no more than gossip, but it was fundamental to Boucher's professional conduct. He liked to work for a *specific person, preferably of high* degree, and he liked to work for money. He was not quite a tradesman, but he was not a driven poet.

When on the job, he had an ecstatic way with the brush. But during the preliminaries to that ecstasy, care and calculation were omnipresent. The Goncourts said (meaning it well) that he wanted to give his audience "Nature, minus the boredom of it." The truth is that he wanted to give us everything, without the boredom of it. People who like to watch the artist writhe have always held that against him. Others feel that a Boucher of the top class is about as delectable as painting can get.

Alte Pinakothek, Munich

Boucher's "Young Girl Resting."

Architects' Designs, Drawings Lure Collectors

By Grace Glueck
New York Times Service

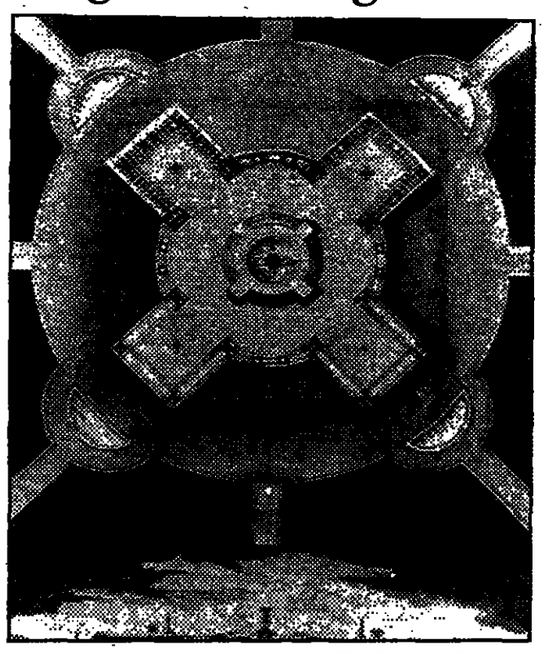
NEW YORK — "The painter sketches to paint, the sculptor draws to carve, and the architect draws to build," the late Louis Kahn once wrote. And it is true. Architects tend to put pencil to paper mainly for practical reasons, not for the sake of art. After serving the utilitarian purpose, the architect's drawings tend to stay in his or the client's files.

Lately, however, architecture as a subject has become much more accessible, and architects not quite so anonymous. While they still draw to build, they now often draw or paint — as does Michael Graves — for themselves, without commissioning from a client. And increasingly, their drawings, those done for practical use as well as pleasure, are sought after by art collectors who once left the buying of such material to specialists in the field.

Some collectors look for traditional work from past centuries; others will have nothing but contemporary drawings. Still others mix the two. Herbert Lust, a New York stockbroker who writes on art, finds that the drawings of today's architects fit with the rest of his holdings, and he has added work by such designers as Graves, *Peter Eisenman and Robert Venturi:*

"Architecture is the strongest art today," he said. "You get as much pleasure from looking at these drawings as you do great Cubist or Surrealist work, but you approach them in a different way, more sentimentally. I love them as objects because I love the architecture their makers did."

In the home of Paul F. Walter, an executive of an electronics company, the works of 18th- and 19th-century architects such as Robert Adam, Sir John Soane and Sir Edwin Lutyens hang along with those of 20th-century contemporaries:


Ground plan for covered market by Claude-Louis Bernier.

Arata Isozaki, Frank Gehry and Paul Rudolph. They are compatible with the photographs, Indian miniatures, prints by Whistler and contemporary paintings that he also collects.

"They all seem to work together," Walter said. "I'm interested in the architect's thought processes, how they worked out building problems, and so I'm more involved with design and construction drawings than with pretty elevations."

Institutions are also snapping up the drawings, with the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, and the Canadian Center for Architecture in Montreal among the most active buyers — "Alas for us!" said Mary L. Myers, curator in the department of prints and photographs at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. "Things are going for enormous prices."

The Society of Architectural Historians has expressed apprehension over the collecting trend, fearing that the piecemeal dispersal of related drawings and other material will destroy their documentary value.

The term "architectural drawing" can include anything from a crude floor plan to the highly finished rendering of a full project. Random examples include a 1917 *elevation for a seaside apartment* project by the Dutch architect J. J. P. Oud, Venturi's quick conceptual sketch to suggest the hull-like form of a house, the utopian urban fantasies of the Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas and the detailed rendering of a massive office building proposed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1924.

Wright, Koolhaas and Venturi are some of the 20th-century architects whose drawings are sought, along with those of Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Erik Gunnar Asplund, Louis Kahn, Paul Rudolph, Oscar Nitzchke, Graves, John Hejduk, Aldo Rossi and Gehry.

The work of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century designers such Claude-Louis Bernier is attracting buyers as well. "There's been a definite upswing over the past 10 years in collecting this material," said Elaine Dee, curator of drawings and prints at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York. "Today, few collectors can buy the drawings by Leonardo and Michelangelo that used to be so affordable and available, so architectural and ornamental drawings have become collectible. The acceptance of a fine architectural drawing as a masterpiece is easier than it used to be."

A recent show of 18th- and 19th-century architectural drawings at the Artis Group Ltd. boasted nearly 100 pieces, among them a four-part project for a grandiose triumphal arch in Milan by the 19th-century Italian architect Dionisio Santi and an exquisitely rendered neo-Roman facade for a projected Academy of Sciences, attributed to the French designer Charles Percier. Prices ran from $2,500 to well over $30,000, for the Santi piece; the Percier sold for less than $20,000.

'Turtle Diary' Small, Eccentric, Exquisitely Acted

By Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

HAVING chucked his wife, his children and the shabby victories of life as an aspiring middle-class London businessman, William Snow (Ben Kingsley) lives in one room in a boarding house and works in a bookstore. Neaera Duncan (Glenda Jackson) is a successful author of children's books in which mice and rabbits behave like people. Quite by accident she finds William at the public aquarium, in front of a tank that holds three large, elderly sea turtles. With the enthusiastic cooperation of George Fairbairn (Michael Gambon), the aquarium's head keeper, William and Neaera prepare a plan to steal the turtles and return them to the sea.

"Turtle Diary," adapted by Harold Pinter from the novel by Russell Hoban (also the author of such children's books as "The Story of Hester Mouse" and "Letitia Rabbit's String Song"), is a small, eccentric, exquisitely acted comedy that manages to be as eerie as it is funny, though it eventually seems somewhat less than the sum of its parts.

The director, John Irvin ("The Dogs of War," "Ghost Story"), with the collaboration of his cast and Peter Hannan, the cameraman, finds exactly the right tone for the screenplay, which at times is so Pinteresque that it comes close to self-parody.

Kingsley and Jackson play their roles with engagingly comic severity — how great it is to hear these two splendid actors dealing with language that challenges their intelligence and serves their talent! Gambon, as a zoo keeper with an unexpected capacity for romance, is very much a match for the two stars.

In principal support are Rosemary Leach, as William Snow's chatty landlady; Eleanor Bron, as an agonizingly shy tenant at William's boarding house; and Jeroen Krabbe, as another tenant whose slobbish kitchen habits nearly drive William over the edge of fury into despair. Pinter makes a brief appearance as a pushy customer at William's bookstore.

□

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Canby on "Delta Force":

This will be the 1986 film all others will have to beat for sheer, unashamed, *hilariously* vulgar vainglorioussness. Directed by Menahem Golan and written by him with James Bruner, "Delta Force" begins with a disastrous, dumbly planned attempt to free hostages in Iran in 1980, and ends triumphantly five years later when a crack new U. S. commando unit rescues the hostages taken in a Palestinian hijacking of an American jet. At the climax, a heroic band of commandos effectively takes over all of Beirut, slaughtering Arabs not only at will but also with some pleasure.

Chuck Norris plays Major Scott McCoy, the driving dynamo of the Delta Force, under the command of Colonel Nick Alexander (Lee Marvin). Cross-cut with the commando sequences are sequences aboard the aircraft, whose passengers include Joey Bishop, Lainie Kazan, George Kennedy, Susan Strasberg, Martin Balsam and Shelley Winters. Hanna Schygulla appears as the plane's courageous, guilt-ridden, German-born purser.

□

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Wildcats":

Goldie Hawn plays Molly, a football coach's daughter whose lifetime dream has been to coach a team of her own. "The worst he could do is say no," says Molly's sister Verna (Swoosie Kurtz), as Molly works up the nerve to ask her boss (Bruce McGill) for the coaching position at a genteel junior high school where she coaches girl's track. "He could say, 'No, babes,'" Molly points out. But she is sent to coach a tougher, older team (average age: apparently about 30) at a ghetto school so rough that guard dogs roam the hallways.

All too predictably, Molly impresses the players with her physical prowess and effectively turns herself into one of the guys. Meanwhile, she does a formidable job of raising her two daughters while her ex-husband (James Keach) does his best to take them away from her. As directed with uncharacteristic mildness by Michael Ritchie, "Wildcats" is a lot more easygoing than it looks. It is very much Hawn's movie, and she has by no means lost her ability to turn on the charm. But the mood changes are abrupt enough to suggest that she may be tiring of this sort of role.

□

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Huey Long":

Ken Burns' masterful documentary on the Louisiana Depression-era populist embraces the good and evil, and the man — it's extraordinarily large-spirited. Long was an enigma: a champion of the power of the people who amassed untold power in himself, a self-styled democrat who scorned (and worked to destroy) democratic institutions. Yet he was no garden-variety hypocrite. During his tenure as governor of Louisiana he redistributed the wealth, and though much of it was redistributed into his pocket (the famous "dee-duct box"), much more went to the roads, bridges, free textbooks, night schools and hospitals that brought Louisiana out of the Middle Ages. The movie consists largely of interviews with contemporaries of Long's, and Burns quotes equally from both sides.

The witnesses include Mrs. Hodding Carter Jr., whose husband editorialized regularly against Long; Huey's son, Senator Russell Long; and, most notably, Robert Penn Warren, whose prize-winning novel, "All the King's Men," drew on Long for its inspiration, and who nearly steals the show. Old photographs flow together till they appear to be movies, and music — mostly bluegrass and New Orleans jazz — masterfully creates an overall mood to bind the images. On a technical level, "Huey Long" is historical documentary-making at its most accomplished.

MOVIE MARQUEE

A Baby Elephant for Spoleto U. S. A.

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — There'll be something *new at the 10th annual Spoleto* Festival U. S. A.: a one-ring circus complete with a baby elephant.

Festival organizers said the Circus Flora, similar to those that once trekked across Europe, would perform in a tent in Charleston during the festival, which runs from May 23 to June 8.

Plans for four jazz performances were also announced: the George Shearing Duo featuring Don Thompson, the Ahmad Jamal Trio, the singer Bobby McFerin and the *pianist Ray Bryant.*

Among the festival events announced earlier are the operas "The Saint of Bleeker Street," written by the festival founder, Gian Carlo Menotti, and "Lord Byron's Love Letter," written by Raffaello de Banfield to a libretto by Tennessee Williams. De Banfield is vice president of the original Spoleto festival in Spoleto, Italy.

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Utilities	86.25	+0.64
Industrials	86.33	−0.19

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Indus	1645.41	1668.87	1632.12	1664.45	+19.38
Trans	769.71	777.78	761.51	772.91	+4.75
Util	179.22	181.01	177.99	180.70	+1.59
Comp	656.84	664.32	651.36	662.03	+6.47

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1157	976
Declined	519	647
Unchanged	383	421
Total Issues	2059	2044
New Highs	330	226
New Lows	26	25
Volume up	104,696,100	
Volume down	37,051,570	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	126.65	122.70	126.65	+1.24
Industrials	144.27	141.10	144.27	+1.25
Transp.	124.36	122.36	124.36	+0.99
Utilities	65.20	63.50	65.20	+0.75
Finance	142.88	138.41	142.88	+2.34

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Feb. 13	220,970	614,179	14,786
Feb. 12	241,212	522,081	1,748
Feb. 11	252,016	611,004	1,113
Feb. 10	247,822	653,303	1,279
Feb. 7	243,946	537,294	1,218

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	155,590,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	136,490,000
Prev consolidated close	164,569,330

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	344	320
Declined	262	270
Unchanged	239	240
Total Issues	845	840
New Highs	77	59
New Lows	10	22
Volume up	6,313,880	
Volume down	4,019,470	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	242.22	239.40	242.21	+2.34
Transp.	208.97	205.93	208.85	+1.96
Utilities	97.46	96.51	97.46	+1.41
Finance	28.80	27.40	28.80	+0.40
Composite	219.76	217.22	219.76	+2.36

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	350.20	+2.33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrials	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transp.	329.21	−0.03	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	[illegible]
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	[illegible]
Prev. cons. volume	[illegible]

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
245.11	244.18	[illegible]	+0.57

NYSE Gains; Dow Sets Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Friday in heavy trading, and the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week with its sixth record-breaking performance in the past seven sessions.

The Dow jumped 19.38 to a record 1,664.45, surpassing the previous high of 1,645.07 at Thursday's close. For the week, the Dow rose 51.03.

Winning issues outpaced losers more than two to one among the 2,048 issues traded.

All of the broader market indexes advanced to record levels. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.24 to 126.65. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.36 to 219.76. The price of an average share gained 37 cents.

Volume totaled 155.59 million shares, compared with 136.49 million shares Thursday.

"There are a lot of dollars out there chasing quality stocks," said Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co. in St. Louis. "There is an absence of any desire to take profits. Even when the market stalls there is no selling pressure."

Mr. Harris said prices should continue to rise as more and more institutional money is funneled into the market.

Analysts said prospects for lower interest rates, future economic growth and healthy corporate earnings continue to be the key factors fueling the market.

Mr. Harris said Friday's report on wholesale prices was also welcome. The Labor Department reported prices at the wholesale level, which had risen considerably for three consecutive months, dropped 0.7 percent in January, mainly because of plunging oil costs.

Johnson & Johnson, the New Jersey-based manufacturer of Extra-Strength Tylenol, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 3¾ to 48. The Food and Drug Administration issued a nationwide warning against the use of the pain reliever, after the discovery of a second bottle of the capsules tainted with cyanide.

A New York woman died Saturday after taking contaminated pills.

Eastman Kodak was second on the actives list, up ⅜ to 52⅜.

AT&T was third, up ⅜ to 21¾.

Among other pharmaceutical companies, Upjohn was off ⅜ to 139⅞, Baxter Travenol was up ⅜ to 15⅞, Bristol-Myers gained ⅞ to 64½, Pfizer was up 1¼ to 51½ and Procter & Gamble was up 2⅛ to 68⅜.

In the auto sector, General Motors was off ⅛ to 79⅝, Ford was down ¼ to 70¼ and Chrysler was off 1¼ to 52½.

The major oil issues were mixed. Phillips Petroleum was unchanged at 9½, Mobil was off ¼ to 28¼, Chevron was up ⅜ to 35¾, Exxon was up ½ to 51⅞, Pennzoil was down ⅜ to 58⅞ and Atlantic Richfield was up ¾ to 52¾.

Occidental Petroleum lost ¼ to 25⅞. The company announced Friday that it had reached an agreement with the government permitting it to proceed with the takeover of MidCon Corp. MidCon was off 9 to 58¼.

IBM was ahead ½ to 156⅛.

In other high-technology stocks, Digital Equipment was down 1¼ to 157⅞, Honeywell was down ⅛ to 79⅜ and Burroughs was up 1¼ to 69⅞.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
18⅝	10⅝	AAR s			17	31	18½	18¼	18⅜	+⅛
24⅝	18¼	AGS			18	64	23⅞	22⅞	23¼	
15⅝	9⅞	AMCA				16	12	11¾	12	+⅛
52⅞	36½	AMR			9	5027	51¾	50⅝	51½	+⅜
24⅝	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.9		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
25⅝	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	11.1		3x	24⅝	24	24⅛	−⅛
12½	7⅝	APL			6	28	12¼	12¼	12¼	−¼
16¼	10⅝	ARX			13	24	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
55⅝	37⅝	ASA	2.00a	5.3		310	37⅝	37	37⅝	+½
25¼	10½	AVX		2.0		695	16	15⅝	16	
28⅝	20⅝	AZP	2.72	10.2	7	1541	27	26⅝	26⅝	+⅜
72	46	AbtLab	1.40	2.1	17	2106	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	
30⅝	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	1.7	21	31	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
24⅝	10	AcmeC	.40	3.2	18	36	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Budget Rift Forewarns Of Further Fiscal Disarray

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The ruling of a panel of three federal judges that a key provision of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-balancing law is unconstitutional has cast doubt on the likelihood that Congress and President Ronald Reagan can reach agreement on a plan to shrink the deficit.

The federal district court in Washington said Nov. 7 that Congress could not shift its budget authority to the comptroller general, but the court stayed the effect of its decision to permit supporters of the law to appeal to the Supreme Court.

President Reagan does not appear upset by the possibility that Gramm-Rudman may have a short life expectancy. He apparently hopes, if the law is killed by the Supreme Court, to have the best of both worlds: on one side, a stronger hand to prevent Congress from cutting his military budget or raising taxes; on the other side, continued pressure on Congress to keep the budget deficit declining to zero by 1991.

A protracted dispute looms between the White House and Congress.

"Nothing the court says should, or will, remove our obligation to bring overspending under control," Mr. Reagan said. "Congress shares that obligation. It must meet its responsibility to reduce deficit spending and pass a budget resolution by April 15."

Even if Congress produces a budget resolution that holds to the Gramm-Rudman track, which calls for the deficit to be cut to $144 billion in the 1987 fiscal year from an estimated $202.8 billion in 1986, a protracted and possibly irreconcilable dispute looms between the White House and Congress on how to get there.

Mr. Reagan threw down the gauntlet to Congress by saying that those who said his budget was "D.O.A." — dead on arrival — were really saying, "Brace yourself for a tax increase."

He added: "Rest assured, that any tax increase sent to me will be V.O.A. — veto on arrival."

IF THE president holds out for his military budget and against a tax increase, as he has powerfully affirmed, and Congress fights back, fiscal policy after Gramm-Rudman is likely to stay in the disarray that has yielded deficits totaling $936 billion in the past five years.

Those budget deficits, in depleting U.S. savings and necessitating a huge inflow of capital from abroad, have been the root cause of the high dollar that has aggravated the nation's trade deficit, bringing it to a record $148 billion in 1985.

It was concern over the effect of the overvalued dollar on U.S. farmers, manufacturers and other exporters that caused Mr. Reagan, in his State of the Union Message, to direct Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d to determine "if the nations of the world should convene to discuss the role and relationship of our currencies."

Monetarists in the administration, and some foreign finance ministers and central bankers, have been raising doubts about what such a monetary conference could accomplish. Many warn that any effort to move to "target" or "reference" zones between the dollar and other major countries would fail if the administration sought to move against market forces. Continued big budget deficits, by sucking in capital from abroad and pushing up U.S. interest rates and the dollar, would make their case credible.

Mr. Baker and his aides have been keeping quiet about what they would try to get at an international monetary conference. However, one U.S. official said Mr. Reagan had raised improving the monetary system to the highest level as a political issue. The nation, as the Treasury sees it, is still facing a serious threat of protectionism, with many restrictive trade bills already in the hopper. The threat of protectionism was only "blunted" by the accord among the Group of Five industrial countries on Sept. 22 that other currencies should appreciate against the dollar.

The White House and Treasury are also feeling political heat

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Guinness Suffers Setback

U.K. to Probe Takeover Bid

The Associated Press

LONDON — The government stepped into the biggest corporate takeover battle in British history Friday, ordering an antitrust investigation of an attempt by the brewing giant Guinness PLC to gain control of Distillers Co., makers of gin and Scotch whisky.

The Department of Trade and Industry said that the £2.2-billion ($3.1-billion) bid was being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission because of its potentially serious impact on competition in the beverage industry.

If successful, the bid would create a new company accounting for nearly 40 percent of the British market for Scotch whisky.

Guinness, the Irish-based makers of the black beer known as stout, moved into the whisky business in a big way last year by buying whisky makers Arthur Bell for £356 million.

Distillers makes Johnnie Walker whisky and Gordon's gin.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry could stall the Guinness-Distillers merger attempt by as much as six months, thus enhancing a rival bid for Distillers by Argyll Group PLC, a British supermarket chain.

Argyll raised its offer for Distillers this month to £2.3 billion, topping the Guinness bid, which already was the highest ever made for a British concern.

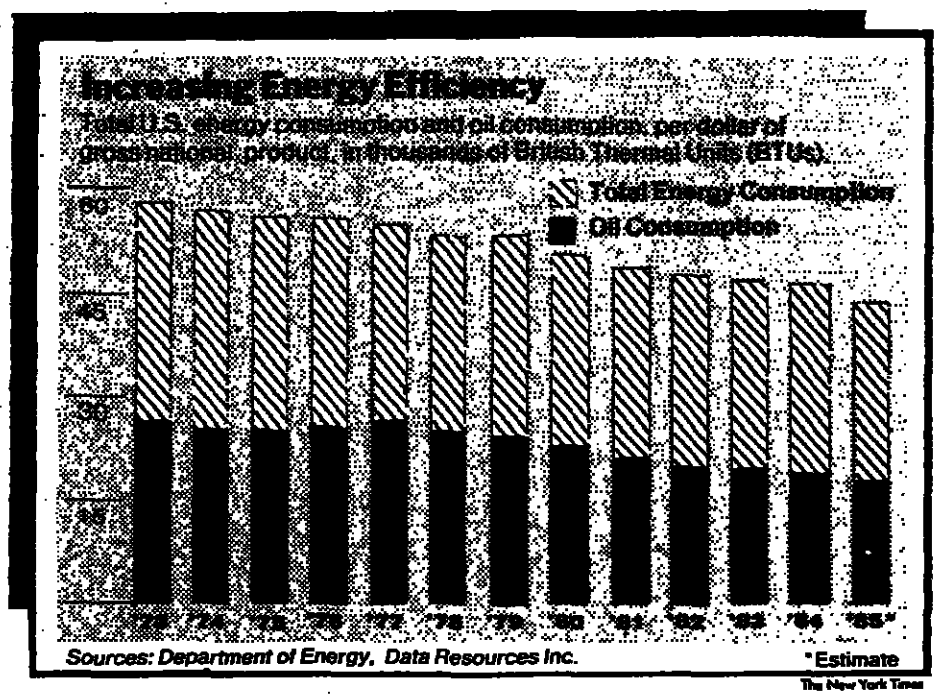
Argyll's offer infuriated both Guinness and Distillers, prompting the companies to take out full-page newspaper advertisements directed at shareholders.

In its latest advertisement Friday, Guinness argued that Argyll did not know how to run a Scotch whisky business because it had sold one distillery and mothballed two others.

Following the announcement, Guinness shares fell on the London Stock Exchange. But the price of Distillers and Argyll shares rose, automatically raising the value of its bid by another £100 million to £2.4 billion.

Because Argyll is primarily a food retailer and wholesaler with a relatively small whisky interest, the Trade and Industry Department had announced on Jan. 9 that its bid for Distillers would not be investigated.

The Guinness offer to Distillers shareholders of cash and Guinness stock for their shares was worth 608 pence a share. The Argyll offer is worth 648 pence.



Fuel Savings Established in the U.S.

Push to Lift Efficiency Is Seen Surviving Cheaper Oil

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The twin oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 have caused U.S. business and consumers to make such great strides in conserving energy that falling oil prices are not likely to lure the nation into reverting to its wastrel ways.

In fact, conservation has become so built into the country's infrastructure that the economy could become even more energy-efficient, according to economists, corporate officials and energy experts. And this progress, they say, could position the economy to reap an extra bonus from tumbling oil prices.

"Since 1973, the economy has become significantly more energy-efficient," said Michael D. Smolinski, director of world oil service at Data Resources Inc., an economics consulting firm. The Department of Energy calculates that the amount of energy consumed to produce each dollar of gross national product has fallen by about 26 percent since 1973. Measured the same way, oil consumption has shrunk by about 33 percent.

The added bonus of falling oil prices means that "economic growth will be more and inflation will be lower. The question is: How much?" said Richard M. Young, a vice president at Chase Econometrics Inc., an economics forecasting group. Chase estimates that a $5 drop in the price of oil could add about ½ point to the growth rate of the economy and could reduce inflation by nine-tenths of a percentage point.

It remains to be seen to what extent lower oil prices will actually benefit the U.S. economy. For one thing, many officials in Washington favor a tax on oil imports to help shrink the federal deficit. That could mean that oil users — both consumers and business — would not see much, if any, decline in the prices they pay. Also, if the price declines are passed through, the national drive to conserve energy will definitely suffer.

There are already signs that the interest of Americans in conservation is waning. Purchases of big cars are up and sales of insulation for existing

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Industry Output In U.S. Rose 0.3% in January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production rose 0.3 percent in January, less than half the gain posted in December but the third consecutive month the index has improved, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The January increase followed gains of 0.7 percent in December and 0.8 percent in November. The index had fallen 0.6 percent in October.

Also Friday, the Labor Department reported that falling petroleum prices led to a 0.7-percent drop in overall wholesale prices in January, their steepest drop in three years.

The Commerce Department reported that U.S. businesses trimmed their stocks slightly at the end of last year as inventories shrank 0.1 percent in December. The small decline, the first drop since August, coincided with a sharp 1-percent increase in sales, according to the Commerce Department.

The Fed's report said that the increase in output at U.S. factories, mines and utilities was led by large increases in consumer goods and construction supplies.

Production of consumer goods rose 0.9 percent overall for the month to a level 5.4 percent above January 1985, with durable consumer goods — those expected to last at least three years — gaining 2.2 percent, mainly because of an increase in auto assemblies. Cars were finished at an adjusted annual rate of 8.4 million units, compared with December's rate of 8.1 million, the Fed said.

Production of nondurable goods was up 0.4 percent, a smaller gain than in the two previous months.

Output of construction supplies rose 0.9 percent for the month after gaining 0.1 percent in December and 0.8 percent in November.

Business equipment rose 0.6 percent in January to the highest level since August 1985, with most of the increases in transit equipment. Manufacturing activity rose 0.4 percent.

The Labor Department's report said the 5.7-percent fall in gasoline prices, coupled with a 10.8-percent decline in heating oil costs, helped pull overall energy prices down 4.2 percent last month.

The decline in the overall index was the first decline since September and followed a revised 0.5-percent rise in December. Not since January 1983 have prices fallen at such a rate.

Cheaper gasoline prices, the result of collapsing worldwide crude oil prices, have already been posted at U.S. service stations. Analysts expect the prices to fall even more steeply in the coming weeks.

Moreover, economists said falling energy prices should be a major factor in holding inflation down throughout 1986.

The gasoline and heating oil price declines reflected a 0.5-percent drop in crude oil prices. Gasoline prices, which last month fell at their steepest rate since March 1983, had risen 2.8 percent in December.

Moderating the effect of the oil price collapse, however, was the long drought in Brazil, which sent coffee prices soaring 17.4 percent. Coffee prices had increased 3.1 percent in December.

Food costs, which had risen 0.7 percent in December, moved down 0.4 percent in January. The index for consumer goods other than foods and energy was unchanged in January, after a 0.2-percent increase in December.

The Commerce Department said that business inventories on shelves and back lots totaled $582.2 billion in December, a slight decline from November, when inventories had risen by 0.1 percent.

Sales, meanwhile, rose to $436.2 billion in December after an even sharper, 1.4-percent November increase. The sales advance was led by a 1.9-percent jump in sales at the wholesale level.

The combination of rising sales and falling inventories is generally considered a good sign for future production as businesses increase orders to match the stronger demand. *(AP, UPI)*

Another British Bank, Lloyds, to Sell U.S. Unit

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC announced Friday an agreement to sell its California banking subsidiary to Sanwa Bank Ltd. of Japan for $263 million.

The Lloyds statement came a week after Midland Bank PLC said that it would sell its California banking subsidiary, Crocker National Corp., to Wells Fargo & Co. for $1.08 billion, and it underlined the dismal performance of many of the U.S. operations that British banks scrambled to buy in the 1970s.

"It must indicate a certain feeling amongst British banks that they weren't getting very far in California," said Patrick Frazer, a banking analyst at the London stockbrokerage of Laing & Cruickshank.

Under the planned sale, Lloyds Bank California, or LBC, is to merge into Golden State Sanwa Bank, a U.S. unit of Japan's fifth-largest commercial bank.

Lloyds, Britain's fourth-largest bank, acquired LBC in 1974 for $118 million. As of Dec. 31, LBC had a net worth of $181 million and accounted for about 6 percent of the parent bank's net worth.

Lloyds said that the sale was in line with a policy of shedding peripheral operations. LBC had after-tax profit of $12.4 million in 1985, and over the past five years averaged a return on capital of 4.5 percent.

Apparently to make LBC more salable, Lloyds agreed to retain some of LBC's overseas loans, including about $160 million of loans to Third World countries.

Lloyds retains about 20 branches and other offices serving the U.S. corporate market along with a foreign exchange and money market dealing room in New York.

The stock market welcomed the news, as it had with Midland last Friday. Lloyds shares closed on the London Stock Exchange at 482 pence ($6.79), up from 467 pence on Thursday.

In their U.S. expansion, both British banks concentrated heavily on California and found themselves mired in an overcrowded market wracked in recent years by falling farm, energy and real estate prices.

"The California market has been pretty grisly," said Mr. Frazer.

Barclays PLC, Britain's biggest bank-holding company, also has a small California bank, but that is a tiny part of its overall U.S. operations, which extend to 500 offices in 37 states. A Barclays spokeswoman said Friday night that the bank had "no plans at the moment" to sell its California unit and

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Feb. 14*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.6645	3.78	112.965 *	36.87 *	0.1692 *	—	5.519 *	136.22 *	145.35 y
Brussels(a)	49.26	68.40	20.4448	6.6468	3.0065 *	18.12	—	24.46	26.41 *
Frankfurt	2.359	3.346	—	32.585 *	1.4685 x	88.52 *	4.864 *	120.54 *	1.2915 *
London (b)	1.4185	—	3.33	10.22	2,266.00	3.754	68.16	2.7675	258.85
Milan	1,685.28	2,274.15	688.49	221.57	—	602.48	33.326	808.25	8.701
New York(c)	—	0.7045 ≠	2.3425	7.19	1,594.00	2.6485	47.98	1.8412	181.50
Paris	7.234	10.2645	3.0695	—	4.51 x	2.7175	14.999 *	3.7025	3.9865 *
Tokyo	181.35	257.70	77.37	25.19	11.38 *	68.49	377.80 *	93.82	—
Zurich	1.9495	2.7663	82.99 *	27.03 *	0.1218 *	73.36 *	4.0467 *	—	1.0782 *
1 ECU	0.9192	0.6482	2.1637	6.6481	1,472.98	2.445	44.2812	1.7952	167.749
1 SDR	1.12587	0.79394	2.65579	8.14636	1,887.31	2.9997	54.2016	2.2002	204.672

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.
(≠) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4195

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.288	Mex. peso	468.00	Soviet ruble	0.7365
Austral. $	1.4522	Greek drac.	144.50	Norw. krone	7.334	Span. peseta	147.95
Austr. schil.	16.53	Hong Kong $	7.8055	Phil. peso	19.80	Swed. krona	7.4425
Belg. fin. fr.	48.34	Indian rupee	12.4533	Port. escudo	152.50	Taiwan $	39.24
Brazil cruz.	12,480.00	Indo. rupiah	1,127.00	Saudi riyal	3.6500	Thai baht	26.385
Canadian $	1.395	Irish £	0.777	Sing. $	2.1415	Turkish lira	585.40
Chinese yuan	3.2079	Israeli shek.	1.486	S. Afr. rand	2.1053	UAE dirham	3.6728
Danish krone	8.679	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2838	S. Kor. won	889.96	Venez. boliv.	17.40
Egypt. pound	1.33	Malay. ring.	2.46				

£ Sterling: 1.1008 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Feb. 14*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 15/16-8 1/16	4 1/8-4 1/4	3¾-3⅞	12⅝-12¾	12½-13	9 15/16-10 1/16	7⅞
2 months	7 15/16-8 1/16	4 1/8-4 1/4	3 15/16-4 1/16	12⅝-12¾	14⅛-15⅛	10⅜-10½	8 1/16
3 months	7 15/16-8 1/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	3 15/16-4 1/16	12⅝-12¾	15-15½	10⅜-10½	8 1/16
6 months	8-8⅛	4 3/16-4 5/16	4-4⅛	12⅝-12¾	13⅝-14⅛	9 13/16-9 15/16	8 1/16
1 year	8⅛-8¼	4½-4⅝	4 1/16-4 3/16	12½-12⅝	12⅛-12⅝	9⅝-9¾	8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Feb. 14*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	7½	7½
Federal Funds	7 9/16	7¾
Prime Rate	9½	9½
Broker Loan Rate	8¾	8¾
Com. Paper 30-179 days	7.62	7.70
3-month Treasury Bills	7.08	7.07
6-month Treasury Bills	7.28	7.33
CD's 30-59 days	7.74	7.74
CD's 60-89 days	7.40	7.40
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.40	N.A.
One Month Interbank	4.40	—
3-month Interbank	4.55	—
6-month Interbank	4.60	—
France		
Intervention Rate	8¾	8¾
Call Money	8¾	9
One-month Interbank	8 13/16	8⅞
3-month Interbank	8⅞	8⅞
6-month Interbank	8 15/16	8 15/16
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	12	N.A.
91-day Treasury Bill	12 3/16	—
3-month Interbank	12 13/64	—
Japan		
Discount Rate	4½	4½
Call Money	5 13/16	5 13/16
60-day Interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Feb. 14*

1 month	7⅞ - 8
2 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
3 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
6 months	8 - 8⅛
1 year	8⅛ - 8¼

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Feb. 14*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	7.42
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	7.637

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Feb. 14

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	331.75	332.10	— 4.35
Luxembourg	331.25	—	— 5.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	332.80	331.83	— 5.32
Zurich	332.75	330.80	— 3.90
London	328.50	331.25	— 2.65
New York	—	333.70	+ 0.90

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S.$ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Fermenta President Says Doctorate Claim Is False

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Refaat el-Sayed, the president of Fermenta AB, Sweden's fastest-growing biotechnology group, has acknowledged that he falsely claimed to have a doctorate in microbiology.

Shares of Fermenta dropped sharply Friday after Mr. Sayed, 40, said on Thursday that he was never awarded a doctorate either by the University of California at Davis or by Uppsala University in Sweden.

Mr. Sayed's doctorate was called into question by Bjorn Gillberg, an environmental activist, who published an attack on Fermenta and its president in an environmentalist magazine.

He contended that one of Fermenta's plants had been polluting a lake west of Stockholm.

Mr. Sayed, who was out of Sweden on a business trip on Friday, said earlier that he expected to be judged on his accomplishments with Fermenta rather than on past mistakes.

The claim of a doctoral degree had helped him earn a living as a consultant in the early 1970s, he said in a statement.

Swedish radio also reported on Friday that the Swedish patent office could not confirm Mr. Sayed's contention that he held eight patents in Sweden and many others abroad.

The reports said that records showed that Mr. Sayed had had three patents that had lapsed for nonpayment of registration fees and that five applications had been rejected.

Analysts in Sweden and abroad said the impact of the false statements may still be outweighed by the charisma and accomplishments of Mr. Sayed.

But Jack Bulkley, a partner at Reinheimer, Nordberg, a New York brokerage specializing in Scandinavian securities, said that researchers associated with Pharmacia, a biotechnology group that Fermenta is acquiring, could be offended by Mr. Sayed's false claims.

The group has close ties to the Swedish academic and research community.

Mr. Bulkley added, however, that "there's always a situation where one's successes may overcome some of these statements. Fermenta has done a fantastic job and he's done a fantastic job."

A senior analyst at a Swedish securities brokerage said he thought the drop in Fermenta's share price was "a short-term reaction — a few not-so-bold Swedish investors bailed out because they think this will mean something in Sweden."

But in New York, Mr. Bulkley said there was some reason to worry about the impact of the latest events on Mr. Sayed's image among Pharmacia's shareholders in the United States.

In January, when Fermenta bid for Volvo AB's controlling interest in Pharmacia, many U.S. shareholders were indignant that they had not been included in the offer.

When the transactions are completed, Fermenta, backed by Volvo, will control a group with annual sales of about 14 billion kronor ($1.88 billion) and operations in Sweden, Western Europe, the United States and Asia.

Mr. Sayed was named "Swede of the Year" last December for building up Fermenta from an unprofitable company making products for the antibiotics industry to an international biotechnology group with a wide range of activities in pharmaceuticals, animal health care and antibiotics.

AP

Refaat el-Sayed

Japan Shipping Firms May Pull Out of Cartel

By Fumiko Fujisaki

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's big shipping companies may soon withdraw from a major trans-Pacific pact, triggering an all-out, rate-cutting war on the world's largest liner route from the Far East to North America.

Japanese shipping company officials said Friday that if Taiwan's Evergreen shipping company carries out a threat to withdraw from the Asia North America East Bound Rate Agreement on March 22, top Japanese companies will follow.

ANERA was established last year as an emergency move to keep some sort of cartel for trade on the route in the face of a world shipping recession and falling cargo volumes. It has 18 members, including four U.S. operators.

Shipping sources said that Evergreen's threat to quit ANERA comes after U.S. shipping companies backed a change in how each concern must contract cargoes, which would make it more difficult for Asian members to operate.

Japan's merchant fleet, the world's largest national fleet, has been hard-hit by the recession.

Japanese operators estimate they have had losses of around $35 million each on the trans-Pacific eastbound route since late last year because of severe competition in shipping rates.

"We do not want to become another Sanko Steamship, we have to win the current survival game to exist," said one Japanese shipping manager.

Sanko Steamship Co. collapsed last year in Japan's biggest business failure.

Industry sources said that Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. of Japan probably would be first to quit ANERA. Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd., Nippon Yusen KK, Showa Line Ltd. and Japan Line Ltd. probably would follow quickly because they could not afford to compete by staying in ANERA, the sources said.

Pöhl Forecasts 4% Growth Rate

Reuters

BONN — Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, has said that falling oil prices could stimulate West Germany's growth rate to 4 percent this year, up from the official government forecast of 3 percent, a government spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Pöhl gave the higher estimate to Chancellor Helmut Kohl during a Thursday meeting, said the spokesman, Friedhelm Ost. The 4-percent figure, he said, still was considered an internal central bank prediction. Growth was 2.5 percent in 1985.

Mr. Pöhl noted that the oil price slide would bring problems for Third World producers such as Mexico and Nigeria, Mr. Ost said. But on balance, the drop would be beneficial for the world economy and thus West Germany, he quoted Mr. Pöhl as saying.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
110⅝	103½	Occi pf	14.62	13.8		29	106⅛	105¾	106	
27¾	14⅛	ODECO	1.00	6.6	23	447	15¼	15	15¼	
34⅝	26½	Ogden	1.80	6.2		613	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
18	13⅝	OhioEd	1.88	10.4	7	7372	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
39	31½	OhEd pf	4.40	11.7		20z	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+⅝
39⅝	28½	OhEd pf	4.44	11.4		250z	39	38	39	+½
41	32	OhEd pf	4.56	11.7		200z	39	39	39	-1⅛
65½	50½	OhEd pf	7.36	11.5		120z	65	64	64	-1½
28	25¼	OhEd pf	1.39e	5.3		15	26	25¾	26	
71	56½	OhEd pf	8.20	11.9		500z	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+⅜
36⅝	29¼	OhEd pf	2.81e	7.7		150	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+⅜
29¾	24⅛	OhEd pf	3.50	11.8		91	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+¼
33	27⅜	OhEd pr	3.92	12.3		45	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+⅛
17⅝	14⅛	OhEd pf	1.80	10.4		11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	-⅜
98½	84	OhE pf	10.76	11.1		30z	97	97	97	
16⅝	10⅞	OhMatr	.40	2.9	45	227	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
78⅛	60⅝	OhP pf	8.04	10.8		40z	74½	74½	74½	
33½	28½	OhP pfH	3.75	11.6		2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+¼
111½	103	OhP pfA	14.00	12.7		120z	110	110	110	
29	21½	OklaGE	2.08	7.1	13	819	29⅛	29	29⅛	+¼
9¼	7½	OklaG pf	.80	8.9		400z	9	9	9	+¼
39⅝	29⅛	Olin	1.50	3.9		188	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	-⅝
10½	5½	Omncre			26	50	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
17⅝	12	Oneida	.80	5.2	33	236	15¼	15⅛	15½	
33⅝	27¼	ONEOK	2.56	9.0	11	141	28½	27⅞	28½	+⅜
29⅝	24⅝	OranRk	2.14	7.6	10	314	28½	28⅛	28¼	
12⅞	6¼	Orange				263	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
34½	23¼	OrionC	.76	2.2		335	34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+⅞
32⅛	23	OrionC pf	1.12	6.6		68	32	31¾	32	
13½	9	OrionP				1118	13	12⅞	13	+¼
10¼	7	Orion pf	.50	5.1		24	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
33⅝	26½	Orion pf	2.75	8.8		137	31¼	31	31⅛	
30⅝	19⅛	OutbdM	.44	2.2	21	679	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅜
50	25⅛	OvrnTr	.80	1.6	18	765	50⅜	49⅛	50⅜	+⅞
20⅞	13	OvShip	.50	2.6	18	162	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+⅜
39⅝	30⅛	OwenC	1.40	3.5	9	1984	40	39½	39⅞	+⅜
62	39⅝	OwenIll	1.80	2.9	12	3534	61½	59⅞	61½	+2⅛
17⅝	11	Oxford	.46	2.7	30	229	17½	16⅞	17	-⅜

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
41	27¾	PHH	1.00	2.6	15	255	39⅛	38⅝	39	+¼
55¼	34½	PPG	1.76	3.2	12	1250	55¼	53⅞	55¼	+¾
31½	20⅝	PSA	.60	2.1	14	310	29⅝	28½	29	-⅛
22⅛	18	PSA dpf	1.90	8.6		146	22⅛	22	22⅛	-⅛
15¼	12⅛	PacAS	1.54	10.2		28	15¼	15	15⅛	+¼
20⅝	16⅞	PacGE	1.84	8.8	8	5114	20⅝	20⅜	20⅞	+⅜
50⅝	39⅞	PacLtg	3.48	7.1	13	370	48⅞	48⅜	48⅞	+⅜
41⅛	24½	PcLum	1.20	3.0	26	137	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	
12½	6⅝	PacRes			9	121	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	PacRs pf	2.00	9.5		37	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
17½	12⅛	PacScl	.40	2.6	15	77	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+¼
85⅝	67½	PacTele	5.72	6.7	9	2408	85⅝	84½	85⅝	+1¼
15	9⅝	PacTin	.40	3.0	18	9x	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅜
35⅝	25⅛	Pacitcp	2.40	7.3	9	1227	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+⅜
37½	31	Pacif pf	4.07	11.8		32	34⅝	34⅛	34½	
42½	25¼	PainWb	.60	1.5	20	3617	40¼	38⅝	40¼	+1¼
33⅝	25⅝	PainW pf	2.25	6.9		27	32⅝	31⅜	32⅝	+⅝
9½	4	PanAm				6499	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+¼
4	2	PanA wt				254	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
21	13⅞	Pandck n	.20	1.0	28	238	20⅜	20⅛	20⅝	+¼
41½	32⅛	PanhEC	2.30	6.6	12	2925x	35	34½	35	+⅜
29⅝	16⅛	Pansph			19	351	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PantPr				2246	11⅛	10⅞	11	-¼
17½	5⅝	Pardyn				387	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
17⅜	11½	ParkEl	.04e	.3	18	173	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+⅝
7½	3⅝	ParkDrl	.08	2.1		475	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
40⅝	28⅛	ParkH	1.12	2.7	14	378	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+⅝
5	3⅛	PatPtr s			10	25	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	11½	PayNP	.44	4.4	17	335	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
23⅛	13⅝	PayCsh	.16	.8	22	3701	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
1⅛	⅛	Pengo				127				
58⅝	45	PenCen			20	497	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+⅜
60	45⅝	Penney	2.36	4.0	11	7283	59⅝	59	59⅝	+⅝
30⅝	23½	PaPL	2.56	8.3	12	1554	31⅛	30⅝	31	+⅛
42⅝	33½	PaPL pf	4.50	11.0		90z	41	41	41	+⅜
81	64¼	PaPL pf	8.60	10.8		100z	80	80	80	-1
29⅛	25⅜	PaPL dpr	3.42	12.0		4	28⅝	28½	28½	
28½	23½	PaPL dpr	2.90	10.2		6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+⅛
27½	24⅝	PaPL dpr	3.25	11.2		5	29	29	29	
31⅛	28	PaPL dpr	3.75	12.4		3	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	-⅛
105	90⅝	PaPL pr	11.00	10.6		10z	104	104	104	
100	100	PaPL pr	13.00	12.1		50z	107	107	107	+1½
75½	60	PaPL pr	8.00	10.6		170z	76	75½	75½	
80	65	PaPL pr	8.70	10.7		400z	80	80	80	+1
45⅛	34	Penwlt	2.20	4.8		237	46	45	45⅝	+½
27⅛	21⅝	Penw pf	1.60	5.8		44	27½	27	27⅛	+⅜
91	36⅛	Pennzol	2.20	3.7	27	2589	59½	57½	58⅝	-⅜
26⅝	14⅝	PeopEn	1.32	6.8	8	265	19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
28½	17⅝	PepBy s	.20	.7	22	223	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+⅜
75⅛	46	PepsiCo	1.78	2.5	12	3875	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛	+1
35⅛	22⅛	PerkEl	.60	1.6	21	2815	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅜
9½	6½	Prmian	1.04e	15.7	6	631	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	11⅝	PeryD s	.22	1.3	17	164	17	16½	16⅞	-⅛
54¼	33	Petrie	1.40	2.7	17	344	53½	52⅝	52⅝	-⅛
28½	22⅝	PetRs	3.51e	14.9		50	23⅞	23½	23⅝	
17¼	15	PetRs pf	1.57	9.4		57	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ptrinv	.65e	26.0		91	2⅝	2½	2½	
56⅛	37⅝	Pfizer	1.64	3.2	15	5138	51⅝	50	51½	+1⅛
27¼	16¼	PhelpD			41	659	25⅞	24⅝	25¾	+⅝
60⅝	42⅝	Phelp pr	5.00	8.5		5	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+⅛
50¼	34⅛	PhibrS	.54	1.1	25	5891	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+⅜
19⅞	13⅛	PhilaEl	2.20	11.1	6	5720	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+¼
34	27	PhilE pf	3.80	11.7		180z	32½	32½	32½	-1½
37	28	PhilE pf	4.30	11.6		350z	37	36¾	37	
38	31¼	PhilE pf	4.40	11.9		200z	37	36⅝	36⅞	+⅛
40	32½	PhilE pf	4.68	11.7		230z	40	39⅝	40	+⅛
62½	50⅝	PhilE pf	7.00	11.3		1040z	62	60	62	+¼
12⅝	9¼	PhilE pf	1.41	11.8		74	12⅛	11⅞	12	-¼
11⅝	9	PhilE pf	1.33	11.6		148	11½	11⅜	11½	
66⅝	54	PhilE pf	7.85	11.8		2020z	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝	+1⅛
11⅝	8⅝	PhilE pf	1.28	11.5		206	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
129½	114½	Phil pf	17.12	13.6		1200z	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+⅜
116½	104	PhilE pf	15.25	13.5		1310z	113	112	113	+1
89⅝	69	PhilE pf	9.52	10.3		1200z	92	91	92	+3
80½	63	PhilE pf	9.50	11.9		280z	80	80	80	
67	53½	PhilE pf	7.80	11.6		2250z	67	67	67	
23⅛	17⅝	PhilSub	1.32	6.1	13	29	21⅝	21	21⅝	+¼
99⅛	72	PhilMr	4.00	4.0	9	3359	99⅝	98½	99⅛	+⅝
29⅝	18⅛	Phlpln	.60	2.1	15	166	29⅛	28⅝	29	+¼
17⅝	14⅛	PhilPt s	1.00	10.5	7	10838	9⅞	9½	9½	
25½	19⅛	PhlPt pf	1.60e	8.0		442	20⅛	20	20⅛	-⅛
34½	20⅝	PhlVH	.40	1.3	14	146	32⅝	31⅝	32	-⅝
40	27⅛	PiedA s	.32	.8	14	110	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	
37	25⅛	PieNG	2.32	6.5	15	17	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+¼
20⅝	12⅝	Pier 1	.02r	.1	15	749	21⅝	19½	20⅝	+1½
11½	9	PilgRa n				1019	11⅛	11	11⅛	
64⅝	43⅛	Pilsbry	1.72	2.7	15	807	64	62⅞	63⅞	
33⅝	18⅝	Pioneer	1.24	6.2	17	775	20½	20⅛	20⅛	-⅜
24⅛	13½	PionrEl	.18e	.9		66	21½	20⅝	21½	+1⅛
51⅛	34⅛	PitnyB	1.32	2.6	13	755	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+⅝
101½	74⅛	PitnB pf	2.12	2.1		3	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+⅝
14½	10	Pittstn			313	1513	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅜
21	15	PionPt n	.07	.4		65	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
19	11	PlanRs	.20	1.1	15	191	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
16⅝	7	Plantrn	.16b	1.0	15	28	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Playboy				49	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
28	19⅛	Plessy	.64e	2.3	20	117	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅝
19	8½	PogoPd	.60	6.6		249	9	8⅞	9	-⅛
53⅝	25	Polarid	1.00	1.8	80	3078	55⅝	53⅝	54½	+2
16⅛	10½	Pondrs	.40	2.9	139	331	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
21⅛	16⅝	PopTal	.80b	4.2	17	135	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅜	Portec	.60	3.0	32	40	20⅝	20	20⅛	+⅛
25½	16⅝	PortGE	1.90	7.5	8	1096	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+⅝
35⅝	31	PorG pf	4.40	12.6		62	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
35½	31	PorG pf	4.32	12.7		30	34	33⅝	34	+¼
43⅝	31⅛	Potlich	1.56	4.1	17	120	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
38¼	24⅝	PotmEl	2.36	6.1	11	1103	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+⅜
51	40	PotEl pf	4.50	8.9		400z	51	49½	50½	
45½	35	PotEl pf	4.04	8.8		2900z	46	44⅝	46	+½
29⅝	18⅞	Premin	.40	1.4	22	35	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛	+⅜
24½	16⅝	Primk s	1.10	4.5	9	411	24½	24	24¼	+⅛
27⅛	14½	PrimeC			22	6781	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	-¼
47	21⅛	PrimM s	.09	.2	33	511	46⅝	45	46⅛	+⅜
71¾	50⅝	ProctG	2.60	3.8	17	3181	68⅝	66⅛	68⅝	+2⅛
17⅝	9⅛	PrdRs s	.28	1.8	23	128x	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+¼
45⅛	36	Proler	1.40	3.5	19	3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	PruRC n				77	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8⅛	7½	PruRI n	.24e	3.5		75	7⅝	7	7½	
24⅛	18⅝	PSvCol	2.00	9.1	12	1699	22	21½	21⅝	+⅜
23	18⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	9.4		22	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	PSInd			11	2073	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
27	21⅛	PSIn pfA				960z	25	24	25	+½
9	6⅝	PSIn pfB				3350z	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	PSIn pfC				1990z	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
53	42	PSIn pfD				1080z	50⅝	50	50½	+⅜
71	54	PSIn pfE				3180z	67	66⅛	66⅝	
63	50	PSIn pfF				730z	60	59⅝	60	+1
62	50	PSIn pfG				2350z	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	-¼
66	51	PSIn pfH				500z	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+½
10⅝	3⅝	PSvNH			4	522	10	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅛	8⅛	PSNH pf				910z	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	8⅝	PNH pfB				15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
31	13⅝	PNH pfC				17	30⅛	30	30	-⅜
27½	11⅝	PNH pfD				3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	-½
28½	12	PNH pfE				25	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	-½
26¼	10	PNH pfF				44	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅜
27⅛	10⅝	PNH pfG				37	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
31⅛	23⅝	PSvNM	2.92	9.5	10	542	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
35⅛	25⅝	PSvEG	2.84	8.1	9	2408	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	
15⅝	12	PSEG pr	1.40	9.0		8	15½	15⅛	15½	+¼
43	32	PSEG pf	4.08	9.5		3910z	43	42	43	
114½	105½	PSEG pf	12.80	11.4		105	112⅝	112½	112⅝	
23⅛	17⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	9.3		22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+½
25⅛	19	PSEG pf	2.43	9.7		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
81⅝	62	PSEG pf	7.80	9.5		21040z	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	+⅜
81	63	PSEG pf	8.08	10.2		50z	79½	79½	79½	-1½
79⅛	59½	PSEG pf	7.52	9.3		19000z	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+2
100½	76	PSEG pf	9.62	9.5		12300z	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Publick				7247	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Pueblo	.16	.9	11	9	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅛
11⅝	6	PR Cem				85	10⅝	10⅛	10½	-⅛
19⅝	12	PugetP	1.76	9.0	9	422	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PuliPe n	.02e	.2	22	1298	9⅝	9½	9⅝	-⅛
20⅝	10⅝	PulteHm	.12	.7	19	703	16½	15⅝	16⅝	+⅜
31⅝	16⅛	Purolat	.64f	3.4		175	19⅝	19	19	-½
10⅛	4⅝	Pyro			7	222	6	5⅝	6	

Q

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
63	37½	QuakO	1.40	2.3	15	832	59⅝	58⅛	59⅛	+⅜
108	71	QuaO pf	9.56	8.8		80z	108½	108	108½	+½
25⅛	18⅝	QuakSO	.80a	3.3	13	507	24⅛	23⅝	24	
10⅛	5	Quanex				119	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
34⅝	27	Questar	1.72	6.1	9	227x	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	-⅛
40⅝	19⅝	QkReil	.28a	.7	22	145	38⅝	37½	38	+¼

R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
9⅝	5⅛	RBInd	.04i	.6		163	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	-¼
64⅝	37⅝	RCA	1.04	1.7	24	3800	62	61⅝	61⅝	-⅜
53	32	RCA pf	3.50	8.3		250z	42½	42	42	-2
145	87	RCA pf	4.00	2.8		6	141½	141⅛	141⅛	-⅜
43	33⅝	RCA pf	3.65	8.5		19	43	43	43	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	RLC	.20	1.9	31	603	10⅝	10½	10⅝	-⅛
4⅛	3	RPC				38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
22⅛	14⅛	RTE	.60	2.6	11	9	23	23	23	+⅛
18⅛	9½	Radica			18	327	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
53⅝	35⅛	RalsPur	1.10	2.0	12	2237	54⅝	52⅝	54⅝	+1½
9⅝	6¼	Ramad			18	1937	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
21½	16½	Ranco	.84	4.1	10	17	20⅝	20½	20½	-⅛
5⅛	2½	RangrO				2445	3⅛	3	3⅛	
120	73⅛	Raycm	.44	.4	30	292	112⅛	110⅝	111½	-⅜
13⅝	9⅝	Raymk				1	13	13	13	-⅛
23	19⅝	Raymr n				346	23⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
58⅝	44	Raythn	1.60	2.7	13	966	58⅝	57½	58⅛	+⅛
10⅛	2⅝	ReadBt	.04	1.3		316	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
21⅝	8⅝	RdBat pf	2.12	24.6		149	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
22⅛	10⅛	RdBat pf	3.22e	39.2		84	10⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-2½
16⅛	11⅝	RitRef	1.40e	9.3	11	20	15	15	15	
17⅛	8⅝	RecnEq			31	303	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
11½	7	Redmn	.32	2.9	19	777	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
15½	8½	Reece			40	16	13⅝	13½	13½	-⅛
1⅛	⅛	Regal				125	⅝	⅝	⅝	
43⅛	29⅛	ReichC	.80	2.4		124	33	32⅝	33	+⅜
15⅝	5⅛	RepAir			8	893	15	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅝	1⅛	RepA wt				172	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
12⅝	7⅛	RpGyp s	.30	3.1	12	170	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
60⅛	41	RepNY	1.64	2.8	11	329	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	-1⅛
24	19	RNY pf	2.12	8.9		1	24	24	24	+¼
35	27½	RepBk	1.64	5.8	6	144	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	-⅜
30⅛	24⅛	RepBk pf	2.12	8.0		14	25½	25⅛	25⅛	-⅜
32	17⅝	RshCot	.32	1.1		58	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	-⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Revco	.80	2.7	45	2799	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	-⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Revere			7	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
27⅛	18½	Rexhm	.70	2.7	12	90	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
18⅛	12½	Rexnrd	.44	2.5	11	1164	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
35⅝	24⅛	Reynln s	1.48	4.1	8	7452	36½	35⅛	36⅛	+⅜
50	48	Reyln pf	4.10e	8.4		2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	

Stock	Figures
Reyln pf	[illegible]
ReyMt	[illegible]
RiteAid	[illegible]
RvrOak	[illegible]
Robshw	[illegible]
Robtsn	[illegible]
viRobins	[illegible]
RochG	[illegible]
RochTl	[illegible]
RckCtr n	[illegible]
Rockwl	[illegible]
RohmH	[illegible]
Rohr s	[illegible]
RolsCm	[illegible]
RollnE s	[illegible]
Rollins	[illegible]
Roper	[illegible]
Rorer	[illegible]
Rowan	[illegible]
RoylD	[illegible]
RoyInt s	[illegible]
Rubmd s	[illegible]
RussBr	[illegible]
RusTog	[illegible]
Russell	[illegible]
RyanH	[illegible]
Ryder s	[illegible]
Rykoff	[illegible]
Rymer	[illegible]
Rymer pf	[illegible]

S

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SPSTec	[illegible]
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SabnRy	[illegible]
SafKl s	[illegible]
Safewy	[illegible]
Saga	[illegible]
StJoLP	[illegible]
SallieM	[illegible]
SDieGs	[illegible]
SJuanB	[illegible]
SJuanR	[illegible]
Sandr	[illegible]
SAnitRt	[illegible]
SFeEP n	[illegible]
SFeSoP	[illegible]
SaraLee	[illegible]
SaulRE	[illegible]
SavEP	[illegible]
SavE pf	[illegible]
Savin	[illegible]
Savin pf	[illegible]
SCANA	[illegible]
SchrPlo	[illegible]
Schimb	[illegible]
SciAtl	[illegible]
ScottP	[illegible]
Scottys	[illegible]
SeaCnt	[illegible]
SeaC pf	[illegible]
SeaC pfB	[illegible]
SeaC pfC	[illegible]
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SeaCo	[illegible]
Seagrm	[illegible]
Seagul	[illegible]
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SealPw	[illegible]
Sears	[illegible]
Sears pf	[illegible]
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Shaklee	[illegible]
Shawin	[illegible]
ShelT	[illegible]
ShelGlo	[illegible]
ShelG pf	[illegible]
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Shoetwn	[illegible]
Showbt	[illegible]
SierPac	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]
Singr pf	[illegible]
Skyline	[illegible]
Slattery	[illegible]
SmkB	[illegible]
Smckr s	[illegible]
SnapOn	[illegible]
Snyder	[illegible]
Sonat	[illegible]
SonyCp	[illegible]
SooLin	[illegible]
SourcC	[illegible]
SrcCp pf	[illegible]
SoJerIn	[illegible]
SCalEd	[illegible]
SouthCo	[illegible]
SoInGs	[illegible]
SNETl	[illegible]
SoNE pf	[illegible]
SoRy pf	[illegible]
SoUnCo	[illegible]
SwAirl	[illegible]
SwtFor	[illegible]
SwtGas	[illegible]
SwBell	[illegible]
SwEnr	[illegible]
SwtPS	[illegible]
Spartan	[illegible]
SpectP	[illegible]
Sperry	[illegible]
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Squibb	[illegible]
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StBPnt	[illegible]
StMotr	[illegible]
StdOOh	[illegible]
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Starrett	[illegible]
Stego	[illegible]
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StevnJ	[illegible]
StoneW	[illegible]
StopShp	[illegible]
StorEq	[illegible]
viStorT	[illegible]
StratMt	[illegible]
StridRt	[illegible]
SuavSh	[illegible]
SunCh	[illegible]
SunEl	[illegible]
SunCo	[illegible]
SunC pf	[illegible]
Sundstr	[illegible]
SunMn	[illegible]
SunM pf	[illegible]
SunTrst	[illegible]
SupVal s	[illegible]
SupMkt	[illegible]
Swank	[illegible]
Sybron	[illegible]
Sybrn pf	[illegible]
SymsCp	[illegible]
Syntex s	[illegible]
Sysco	[illegible]

T

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TECO	[illegible]
TGIF	[illegible]
TNP	[illegible]
TRE	[illegible]
TRW	[illegible]
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TaftBrd	[illegible]
Talley	[illegible]
Talley pf	[illegible]
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Textron	[illegible]
Thack	[illegible]
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Titan	[illegible]
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Tosco	[illegible]
ToyRU s	[illegible]
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Travler	[illegible]
TriCon	[illegible]
Tribune	[illegible]
Trinty	[illegible]
TucsEP	[illegible]
Tultex	[illegible]
TwinDs	[illegible]
TycoLb	[illegible]
Tyler s	[illegible]

U

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UGI pf	[illegible]
UNCRes	[illegible]
URS	[illegible]
USFG	[illegible]
USG s	[illegible]
UniFrst	[illegible]
UniNV	[illegible]
UCamp	[illegible]
UnCarb	[illegible]
UnElec	[illegible]
UnPac	[illegible]
UnBrnd	[illegible]
UsairG	[illegible]
USHom	[illegible]
USLeas	[illegible]
USShoe	[illegible]
USSteel	[illegible]
USTob	[illegible]
USWest	[illegible]
UnTech	[illegible]
UniTel	[illegible]
Unitrde	[illegible]
Univar	[illegible]
UnivFd	[illegible]
UnLeaf	[illegible]
Unocal	[illegible]
Upjohn	[illegible]
USLIFE	[illegible]
UtaPL	[illegible]
UtiliCo	[illegible]

V

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Valero	[illegible]
Valer pf	[illegible]
Valeyln	[illegible]
VanDrn	[illegible]
Varco	[illegible]
Varian	[illegible]
VulcM	[illegible]

W

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Wainoc	[illegible]
WalMrt s	[illegible]
Walgrn	[illegible]
Warnco	[illegible]
WarnL	[illegible]
WashG	[illegible]
Waste	[illegible]
WellsF	[illegible]
Wendy s	[illegible]
WPenP	[illegible]
WCNA	[illegible]
Westng	[illegible]
Westvc	[illegible]
Weyerh	[illegible]
Whirpl	[illegible]
Whittkr	[illegible]
Wickes	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]
Winnbg	[illegible]
WiscEP	[illegible]
Witco	[illegible]
Wolwth	[illegible]
Wrigly	[illegible]
WyleLb	[illegible]
Wynns	[illegible]

X

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
66⅝	43⅝	Xerox	3.00	4.5	15	4084	67	66⅛	66⅝	+⅛
56⅛	49	Xerox pf	5.45	9.7		1101	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
28⅝	20⅝	XTRA	.64	2.9	18	477	22⅛	21⅝	22	

Z

Stock	Figures
ZaleCp	[illegible]
Zapata	[illegible]
Zayre s	[illegible]
ZenithE	[illegible]
Zero s	[illegible]
Zurnln	[illegible]

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Feb. 14

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.74½	2.87	Mar	3.35	3.35½	3.29½	3.30½	—.05
4.02	2.81	May	2.87	2.87½	2.82½	2.82¾	—.04½
3.72½	2.61	Jul	2.68½	2.62¾	2.57½	2.57¾	—.03½
3.45	2.63½	Sep	2.62½	2.65	2.59¾	2.60	—.03¾
3.08¼	2.76¾	Dec	2.76	2.77	2.71¼	2.72¼	—.04¼
3.52	2.80½	Mar	2.80	2.80	2.76	2.76	—.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,106					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,556 up 658							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.24½	Mar	2.37½	2.39	2.36¾	2.38¼	+.00½
2.91¼	2.31	May	2.37½	2.38¾	2.36½	2.38	+.00½
2.86	2.33	Jul	2.34½	2.36½	2.34	2.34¾	—.00½
2.70	2.15	Sep	2.15¼	2.15½	2.13¼	2.13¾	—.01½
2.35½	2.08¼	Dec	2.08½	2.08¾	2.06	2.06½	—.02
2.74½	2.17¾	Mar	2.17¾	2.18¼	2.15½	2.15¾	—.02
2.42	2.21½	May	2.21¾	2.21¾	2.20	2.20	—.01¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,950					
Prev. Day Open Int. 111,678 off 555							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.62	4.85¼	Mar	5.27½	5.28½	5.26	5.27	—.00½
7.79	4.89	May	5.34½	5.35¼	5.32¾	5.34	—.00¼
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.41½	5.43	5.40¼	5.40¾	—.02
6.74	4.98½	Aug	5.39½	5.40½	5.37½	5.37½	—.02
6.20	4.96	Sep	5.20½	5.21	5.16	5.16	—.04
6.32	4.98	Nov	5.14¾	5.15	5.09½	5.10¼	—.04¼
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.24½	5.24¼	5.19½	5.20¼	—.04½
6.37½	5.19½	Mar	5.34½	5.35	5.30½	5.32	—.04
5.56	5.50	May	5.42	5.42	5.38	5.39	—.04½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 27,236					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,082 off 00,653							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
206.50	130.00	Mar	153.10	154.90	152.80	154.70	+1.50
162.50	132.50	May	153.80	155.50	153.50	155.30	+1.30
167.00	134.00	Jul	154.80	155.80	154.40	155.70	+1.10
162.50	135.50	Aug	154.50	155.50	154.50	154.50	+.20
167.00	133.00	Sep	151.00	151.00	150.00	150.00	—.30
152.00	136.00	Oct	144.50	145.70	144.50	145.50	+.40
153.50	136.00	Dec	146.00	146.90	145.50	146.30	+.40
153.00	136.00	Jan	146.50	147.00	146.00	146.90	+.40
155.00	149.50	Mar	150.00	150.00	149.20	149.20	—.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,801					
Prev. Day Open Int. 44,310 up 314							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
28.60	18.55	Mar	18.78	18.89	18.52	18.54	—.34
27.45	18.96	May	19.20	19.29	18.92	18.93	—.34
25.25	19.30	Jul	19.48	19.63	19.25	19.27	—.33
25.15	19.42	Aug	19.65	19.75	19.35	19.37	—.38
24.05	19.45	Sep	19.65	19.75	19.35	19.35	—.35
22.80	19.48	Oct	19.70	19.75	19.40	19.40	—.35
22.40	19.50	Dec	20.10	20.15	19.75	19.75	—.42
22.35	19.60	Jan	20.30	20.30	20.00	20.00	—.35
28.20	24.60	Mar	20.25	20.25	20.25	28.25	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,965					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,013 up 71							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	54.35	Feb	56.60	57.15	56.40	57.10	+.65
67.57	55.30	Apr	59.05	59.30	58.75	59.27	+.32
66.25	56.25	Jun	59.80	60.45	59.55	59.92	+.37
65.40	55.20	Aug	58.05	58.85	57.87	58.27	+.40
60.60	56.65	Oct	57.10	57.65	57.00	57.10	+.40
65.30	58.55	Dec	58.70	59.25	58.70	59.07	+.50
60.20	59.00	Feb	59.10	59.10	59.10	59.35	+.35
Est. Sales 14,720 Prev. Sales 23,012							
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,565 off 48,788							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.70	60.62	Mar	64.00	64.60	64.00	64.35	+.33
71.00	60.60	Apr	64.40	64.85	64.37	64.70	+.30
70.00	60.10	May	63.60	64.00	63.50	63.75	+.28
68.50	64.00	Aug	65.05	65.60	65.05	65.45	+.15
64.25	61.85	Sep	62.25	62.50	62.25	62.45	+.25
64.10	61.60	Oct	62.00	62.40	62.00	62.25	+.15
64.00	62.50	Nov	63.15	63.15	63.15	63.15	+.30
Est. Sales 1,111 Prev. Sales 1,719							
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,709 up 49							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
50.47	38.10	Feb	45.40	45.87	45.25	45.85	+.55
47.35	36.12	Apr	38.95	39.40	38.90	39.25	+.23
49.05	39.80	Jun	43.50	43.80	43.35	43.72	+.30
49.85	40.45	Jul	44.45	44.50	44.20	44.42	+.10
51.90	40.25	Aug	42.90	43.25	42.75	42.85	—.45
42.60	38.87	Oct	40.00	40.15	39.75	39.75	—.42
49.50	38.37	Dec	41.40	41.40	41.00	41.02	—.43
43.40	40.40	Feb	41.60	41.75	41.50	41.50	—.15
41.60	38.90	Apr	39.10	39.10	39.10	39.10	—.17
Est. Sales 3,254 Prev. Sales 4,646							
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,424 up 191							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.20	55.75	Feb	56.85	56.97	56.45	56.75	+.40
75.40	55.65	Mar	57.40	57.95	56.90	57.30	+.30
75.60	57.05	May	58.70	59.30	58.40	58.70	+.38
76.00	57.30	Jul	59.20	59.90	59.05	59.77	+.72
73.15	55.50	Aug	58.00	58.90	58.00	58.42	+.80
140.40	61.25	Feb	61.10	61.50	61.00	61.00	—.75
Est. Sales 2,211 Prev. Sales 4,789							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,968 up 4							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
276.00	128.50	Mar	216.50	217.40	209.00	212.37	—5.57
272.42	131.00	May	225.84	225.84	225.84	225.84	—6.00
278.38	135.50	Jul				229.55	—6.00
282.78	132.75	Sep				233.15	—6.00
287.10	138.00	Dec				235.38	—6.00
290.33	142.50	Mar	238.42	238.42	238.42	238.42	—6.00
271.83	189.00	May				239.50	—6.00
		Jul				240.88	—6.00
Est. Sales 4,198 Prev. Sales 7,235							
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,851 up 277							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.33	3.34	Mar	5.85	5.89	5.65	5.67	—.25
7.15	3.58	May	6.17	6.19	5.86	5.88	—.32
6.90	3.79	Jul	6.40	6.42	6.12	6.14	—.29
6.95	4.24	Sep	6.56	6.56	6.35	6.35	—.17
7.20	4.02	Oct	6.66	6.66	6.48	6.48	—.10
7.25	6.25	Jan	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	—.15
7.68	4.61	Mar	7.19	7.19	7.05	7.05	—.09
7.66	6.75	May				7.23	—.12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,318					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,969 off 97							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2392	1955	Mar	2020	2075	2025	2069	+36
2422	1960	May	2083	2120	2082	2115	+28
2429	1960	Jul	2121	2155	2120	2154	+28
2450	2023	Sep	2165	2178	2158	2170	+17
2425	2055	Dec	2187	2190	2181	2200	+12
2385	2029	Mar	2204	2210	2206	2222	+12
		May				2229	+12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,405					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,845 off 16							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
177.50	85.10	Mar	87.80	89.20	87.80	89.15	+1.40
162.50	86.25	May	88.85	90.00	88.85	89.80	+1.20
157.50	86.90	Jul	89.70	90.75	89.50	90.75	+1.75
188.50	87.50	Sep	90.00	90.60	90.00	90.45	+1.35
125.00	88.00	Nov	90.90	91.75	90.90	91.50	+1.30
115.00	88.75	Jan	92.00	92.10	92.00	92.40	+1.30
161.25	89.75	Mar	92.50	93.10	92.50	93.20	+1.00
109.00	91.00	May				93.40	+1.00
		Jul				93.40	+1.00
Est. Sales 1,000 Prev. Sales 657							
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,838 up 21							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.15	63.45	Feb				63.80	+.50
80.00	59.20	Mar	63.75	64.20	63.65	63.95	+.45
		Apr				64.25	+.50
74.00	60.00	May	64.20	64.80	64.15	64.50	+.50
74.40	60.35	Jul	64.55	65.05	64.55	64.80	+.55
70.90	60.90	Sep	64.60	65.10	64.60	65.05	+.55
70.30	61.25	Dec	65.00	65.85	65.00	65.55	+.60
70.20	62.30	Jan				65.70	+.60
68.60	62.55	Mar				66.00	+.60
68.80	62.90	May				66.35	+.60
67.75	63.25	Jul				66.70	+.60
67.80	61.50	Sep				67.05	+.60
		Dec				67.55	+.65
Est. Sales 8,200 Prev. Sales 8,000							
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,922 up 340							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Feb				52.75	
73.60	42.90	Mar	53.05	53.45	53.00	53.00	
		Apr				53.30	
66.75	44.20	May	53.80	54.90	53.60	53.48	
63.45	44.50	Jul				54.20	
55.25	46.90	Sep	54.95	54.95	54.95	54.85	+.05
55.55	48.95	Dec				55.75	+.05
		Jan				56.05	+.05
55.80	55.80	Mar				56.65	+.10
57.65	49.40	May				57.25	+.15
50.30	50.00	Jul				57.85	+.20
52.15	51.50	Sep				58.45	+.25
		Dec				59.35	+.30
Est. Sales 208 Prev. Sales 263							
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,342 off 1							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
619.0	580.0	Feb	585.0	591.5	585.0	591.3	+4.3
1193.0	572.0	Mar	582.5	595.5	582.0	593.8	+4.0
		Apr				596.7	+3.9
1048.0	580.0	May	598.0	602.5	590.0	600.4	+3.9
945.0	585.9	Jul	597.0	610.0	598.0	608.2	+3.9
940.0	594.0	Sep	605.0	615.0	605.0	614.4	+3.8
799.0	607.0	Dec	620.0	630.0	619.0	628.5	+3.8
789.0	630.0	Jan				632.8	+3.8
770.0	621.0	Mar	635.0	639.5	633.5	641.3	+3.7
752.0	639.0	May				648.5	+3.6
746.0	637.3	Jul				658.1	+3.5
729.2	646.6	Sep	660.0	662.0	656.0	667.1	+3.3
685.0	675.0	Dec	675.0	674.0	673.5	681.3	+3.0
Est. Sales 17,000 Prev. Sales 9,498							
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,272 off 443							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
378.00	329.50	Feb	352.50	352.50	352.50	367.20	+11.40
384.00	349.50	Mar				368.40	+11.40
385.00	264.50	Apr	354.00	372.00	352.50	369.70	+11.40
387.50	273.00	Jul	357.00	371.80	358.50	371.90	+11.00
390.00	55.20	Oct	360.00	370.80	358.50	374.40	+10.90
392.00	347.00	Jan	362.00	362.00	362.00	377.10	+10.70
387.00	300.00	Apr	372.50	372.50	372.50	380.10	+10.70
Est. Sales 2,615 Prev. Sales 2,650							
Prev. Day Open Int. 17,166 up 457							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
104.00	104.00	Feb	99.50	99.00	97.50	99.95	+.80
127.50	90.00	Mar	97.50	100.00	97.10	99.95	+1.85
114.00	91.50	Jun	98.80	101.50	98.75	101.20	+1.85
115.00	94.00	Sep	99.50	100.00	99.50	102.45	+1.85
111.00	94.25	Dec	101.00	101.00	101.00	103.80	+1.85
110.00	102.00	Mar	103.00	103.00	103.00	105.15	+1.85
Est. Sales 468 Prev. Sales 671							
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,540 off 66							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
485.50	306.00	Feb	329.00	335.20	329.00	333.70	+.90
369.50	332.70	Mar				334.80	+.90
496.80	314.70	Apr	332.00	337.20	331.70	336.20	+.90
435.70	320.50	Jun	335.80	340.80	335.00	340.00	+.90
428.40	328.00	Aug	339.50	344.30	339.50	344.00	+.90
395.70	331.50	Oct	345.00	346.80	343.80	348.10	+.90
393.00	336.50	Dec	347.50	353.00	347.50	352.30	+.90
397.50	312.30	Feb	352.80	352.80	350.80	354.70	+.90
405.00	346.30	Apr	355.00	360.50	355.00	360.70	+.90
409.00	350.50	Jun	359.50	364.50	359.50	365.00	+.90
408.50	356.00	Aug	366.00	369.20	364.00	369.70	+1.00
420.00	363.00	Oct	371.00	371.00	369.50	374.40	+1.00
384.30	378.70	Dec	375.30	375.30	375.30	379.10	+.70
Est. Sales 29,800 Prev. Sales 27,847							
Prev. Day Open Int. 139,911 up 1,285							

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

(Other Earnings on Page 13)

Mattel

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	344.3	268.9
Oper Net	3.75	10.2
Oper Share	0.03	0.30
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,050.	880.0
Oper Net	58.1	52.6
Oper Share	1.08	0.90

1985 nets exclude gain of $1.6 million in quarter and of $30.6 million in year.

Texas Air

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	496.5	380.9
Oper Net	(a)17.40	5.16
Oper Share	—	0.34
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,946.	1,376.
Oper Net	10.90	30.34
Oper Share	1.81	1.30

a: loss.

Perkin-Elmer

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	325.5	288.7
Net Inc.	19.1	18.7
Per Share	0.43	0.42
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	620.0	614.6
Net Inc.	33.6	36.2
Per Share	0.75	0.81

1985 first half net includes gain of 9 cents per share.

Times Mirror

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	803.6	748.2
Net Income	58.2	83.7
Per Share	0.90	1.21
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,960.	2,800.
Net Income	237.1	232.1
Per Share	3.49	3.36

Tosco

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	338.4	465.1
Net Inc.	8.14(a)	150.2
Per Share	0.32	—
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,510.	1,900.
Net Inc.	8.87(a)	210.7
Per Share	0.29	—

a: loss.

Sanders Associates

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	220.0	238.1
Net Inc.	5.66	9.28
Per Share	0.44	0.48
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	420.3	416.7
Net Inc.	13.9	16.5
Per Share	0.71	0.86

Waste Management

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	437.5	387.9
Net Inc.	47.19	39.18
Per Share	0.47	0.40
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,420.	1,318.
Net Inc.	171.56	142.51
Per Share	1.77	1.46

Sterling Drug

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	468.2	429.8
Oper Net	43.36	34.84
Oper Share	0.73	0.58
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,750.	1,720.
Oper Net	151.31	141.44
Oper Share	2.56	2.34

1984 results restated. 1985 net excludes losses of $43.87 million in quarter and $43.6 million in year from discontinued operations.

Wrigley (W.M.)

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	149.1	136.9
Net Inc.	7.92	6.6
Per Share	1.12	0.96
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	620.3	590.5
Net Inc.	43.5	39.44
Per Share	6.18	5.60

Paris Commodities

Feb. 14

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
Mar	1,250	1,240	1,210	1,245	—32
May	1,315	1,300	1,300	1,305	—22
Aug	1,360	1,345	1,335	1,350	—16
Oct	1,395	1,380	1,374	1,385	—18
Dec	1,425	1,425	1,410	1,425	—18
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,475	1,490	—18
Est. vol.: 1,675 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 3,344 lots. Open interest: 30,216					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,580	1,580	1,580	1,600	—35
May	1,455	1,450	1,430	—	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	—	—25
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	—	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	—	—15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,700	—	—28
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,715	—	—15
Est. vol.: 115 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 32 lots. Open interest: 290					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	2,345	2,270	2,296	2,298	—151
May	2,370	2,370	2,345	2,345	—135
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,460	—105
Sep	2,556	2,517	—	2,570	—112
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,590	—95
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,620	—55
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	—	2,640	—50
Est. vol.: 400 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 242 lots. Open interest: 884					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

London Commodities

Feb. 14

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	154.40	148.00	150.00	151.00	154.00	154.40
May	161.40	154.20	156.40	156.80	160.20	160.40
Aug	165.00	160.40	162.00	163.00	166.40	167.00
Oct	171.00	165.00	167.00	167.40	170.80	171.20
Volume: 1,316 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	1,440	1,425	1,431	1,432	1,439	1,440
May	1,443	1,426	1,433	1,434	1,443	1,444
Jly	1,472	1,459	1,465	1,466	1,471	1,472
Sep	1,701	1,489	1,496	1,497	1,700	1,703
Dec	1,735	1,724	1,725	1,729	1,733	1,735
Mar	1,765	1,753	1,755	1,757	1,745	1,766
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,765	1,880	1,783	1,785
Volume: 2,692 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	2,205	2,230	2,255	2,265	2,385	2,390
May	2,365	2,275	2,315	2,320	2,435	2,440
Jly	2,425	2,425	2,380	2,385	2,480	2,484
Sep	2,485	2,415	2,440	2,450	2,540	2,545
Nov	2,535	2,475	2,505	2,507	2,580	2,590
Jan	2,580	2,529	2,500	2,550	2,620	2,630
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,530	2,620	2,630	2,670
Volume: 7,936 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	177.00	171.50	172.00	172.25	168.75	170.00
Apr	159.25	156.00	157.00	157.25	153.50	153.75
May	152.50	148.75	151.25	152.00	148.00	148.25
Jun	149.50	147.50	148.75	149.50	145.00	145.25
Jly	150.50	147.75	147.00	149.50	145.00	145.50
Aug	150.00	149.00	150.00	151.00	145.00	146.75
Sep	154.75	154.75	150.00	153.00	150.00	151.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	150.00	160.00	146.00	154.75
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	150.00	165.00	147.25	162.00
Volume: 3,098 lots of 100 tons.						
CRUDE OIL (BRENT) U.S. dollars per barrel						
Mar	17.00	17.00	16.00	17.10	15.75	16.75
Apl	15.78	15.70	15.50	15.95	15.00	15.70
May	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.75	14.90	15.40
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.60	14.80	15.60
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.80	14.75	15.75
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	15.50	16.60	14.75	15.75
Volume: 3 lots of 1,000 barrels.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

London Metals

Feb. 14

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	787.00	788.00	782.00	783.00
Forward	814.00	814.50	820.00	811.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	986.00	987.00	983.00	983.50
Forward	1014.00	1014.50	1011.50	1012.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	973.00	978.00	971.00	974.00
Forward	1005.00	1008.00	1004.00	1007.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	257.00	258.00	258.00	258.50
Forward	267.00	267.50	268.00	268.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2770.00	2780.00	2760.00	2762.00
Forward	2841.00	2845.00	2830.00	2835.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	413.00	413.50	413.50	414.00
Forward	425.00	425.50	426.00	426.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	407.00	412.00	400.00	405.00

Source: AP.

Cash Prices

Feb. 14

Commodity and Unit	Fri	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.28	1.45
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.64	0.79
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	73-74	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	17-19	18-21
Copper elect., lb	68-71	67-70
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	—
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.43
Palladium, oz	94-97	127-134
Silver N.Y., oz	5.985	—

Source: AP.

Dividends

Feb. 14

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Chemical New York	Q	.65	4-1	3-14
Cincinnati Fincl	Q	.33	4-15	3-25
Jacobson Stores	Q	.12½	4-15	3-28
Kay Jewelers Inc	Q	.13½	3-21	3-4
Mercantile Bancorp	Q	.52½	4-1	3-10
TNP Enterprises	Q	.33	3-15	2-25
US Tobacco	Q	.49	3-15	3-4
INITIAL				
Maytag Co	-	.37½	3-15	3-5
Syscon Corp	-	.04	3-14	4-28
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Burritt Interfncl Bncp — 2-for-1				
STOCK				
Simpson Indus	-	50%	4-24	4-8
STOCK SPLIT				
Best Buy Co — 2-for-1				
ERO Industries 3-for-2				
Fst Am Fed S&L 2-for-1				
Fst Fidelity Bncp 2-for-1				
Jacobson Stores 3-for-2				
Kay Jewelers 5-for-4				
Mercantile Bancorp 3-for-2				
Simpson Industries — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Arkla Inc	Q	.27	3-14	[illegible]
Arrow Electronics	Q	.05	4-14	[illegible]
Baltimore Bancorp	Q	.13½	4-1	[illegible]
Beneficial Corp	Q	.50	3-31	[illegible]
BIW Cable Systems	Q	.02½	4-1	[illegible]
Carpenter Tech.	Q	.52½	3-6	[illegible]
Comm. Bancshares	Q	.52	3-31	[illegible]
Consolidated Prod.	Q	.04	4-1	[illegible]
Curtiss-Wright Corp	Q	.30	4-30	[illegible]
Del-Val Financial	Q	.14½	3-3	[illegible]
Del-Val Financial	Q	.14½	4-1	[illegible]
Del-Val Financial	Q	.14½	5-1	[illegible]
Fst Fidelity Bncp	Q	.39	4-1	[illegible]
Forest Oil	Q	.05	3-10	[illegible]
General Signal	Q	.45	4-1	[illegible]
Grey Advertising	Q	.90	3-10	[illegible]
Harcourt Brace Inc	Q	.35	3-31	[illegible]
Indian Head Banks	Q	.25	3-17	[illegible]
Intermet Corp	Q	.05½	3-13	[illegible]
Kay Jewelers	Q	.10	3-21	[illegible]
KDI Corp	Q	.10	3-10	[illegible]
Mapco Inc	Q	.25	3-10	[illegible]
Maytag Co	Q	.37½	3-15	[illegible]
McDermott Intl	Q	.45	4-1	[illegible]
Medalist Industries	Q	.08½	3-3	[illegible]
Monumental Corp	Q	.33	3-28	[illegible]
Owens Illinois	Q	.45	3-15	[illegible]
Penobscot Shoe Co	Q	.10	3-17	[illegible]
Property Cap Tr	Q	.41	3-10	[illegible]
Sabine Corp	Q	.03	3-31	[illegible]
Safety-Kleen	Q	.08	3-25	[illegible]
Scherer (R.P.) Corp	Q	.05	4-2	[illegible]
Schlumberger Ltd	Q	.30	4-1	[illegible]
Science Mngt Corp	Q	.03½	3-14	[illegible]
Sealed Air Corp	Q	.11	3-21	[illegible]
Singer Co	Q	.10	3-15	[illegible]
Stop & Shop	Q	.27½	4-1	[illegible]
Syscon Corp	Q	.04	3-14	[illegible]
Triton Fncl Co cl-A	Q	.23	3-31	[illegible]
Waverly Press Inc	Q	.11	3-31	[illegible]
Westburne Intl Ind	Q	.11	3-14	[illegible]
Wisconsin Pub. Svc	Q	.71½	3-20	[illegible]

Source: UPI.

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هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Texas Commerce to Pay $1.9-Million Penalty

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department said Friday it was imposing a $1.9-million penalty against Texas Commerce Bancshares, the third largest penalty imposed so far in a U.S. government crackdown on failures by banks to report large currency transactions.

The department said the penalty was based on more than 7,000 violations by the Houston bank holding company of the Bank Secrecy Act, which requires banks to report any cash transactions involving more than $10,000 unless specifically exempted.

Last month, the government imposed a record $4.75-million fine against Bank of America in San Francisco for currency reporting violations. Last year Crocker National Bank of San Francisco was fined $2.25 million.

In the Texas case and the two earlier ones, the amount of the penalty was worked out in a settlement with the banks involved.

In announcing Friday's action, Francis A. Keating 2d, assistant Treasury secretary for enforcement and operations, said that the government had taken into account Texas Commerce's "commitment to full future compliance and record of past cooperation with federal law enforcement officials."

Officials said that Texas Commerce had reviewed its reporting system following publicity surrounding a guilty plea by Bank of Boston on Feb. 7, 1985, in which the New England bank said it had failed to report $1.22 billion in cash transactions with nine foreign banks. Bank of Boston agreed to pay a $500,000 fine.

In the past year, more than 60 banks have come forward to Treasury to discuss past noncompliance with the currency reporting law.

Since June, 12 other banks have been penalized in amounts ranging from $121,000 to the $4.75-million fine imposed against Bank of America.

Officials said cases concerning the other banks that have come forward are still under review.

Polaroid Plans 3d Generation of Instant Cameras

Reuters

LAS VEGAS — Polaroid Corp. said Friday that it would introduce a new instant camera that can add special effects, allow the user to override automatic features and take self-portraits.

The camera, film and accessories, called System 7000, are the third generation of Polaroid's instant photography systems and will be priced comparably to 35mm items, said Peter Eichorn, Polaroid's vice president for North American marketing.

Because of advances in color chemistry, the 7000 system film rivals the quality found in 35mm film, Mr. Eichorn told the Photo Marketing Association annual convention. The system also provides a new print service using laser technology, he said.

Polaroid said that it plans to unveil the system April 2.

Toyota Says Parent Net Rose 8% in First Half

Reuters

NAGOYA, Japan — Toyota Motor Corp. said Friday that parent company net profit rose 8 percent to 136.18 billion yen ($730 million) in the six months ending Dec. 31.

Parent company net profit was 126.13 billion yen in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1984. Operating profit rose 0.6 percent to 221.41 billion yen from 220.08 billion yen, Toyota said, and sales rose 9.9 percent to 3.17 trillion yen from 2.88 trillion yen.

Vehicle sales in the period rose 7.7 percent to 1.82 million units. Domestic sales rose 6.7 percent to 823,000 units and export sales were up 8.5 percent to 994,000, the company said.

Sales of kit parts surged 56.8 percent to 118,240 units, largely because of higher sales to NUMMI, a joint venture with General Motors Corp.

The company said that it reduced an investment fund to 1.38 trillion yen in the first half because of higher capital spending, but added that the fund made a profit of 64.10 billion yen on financial markets. Foreign exchange losses totaled 52 billion yen as a result of the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar, Toyota said.

It said it planned to reduce parent company capital spending from an earlier planned 390 billion yen to 360 billion in 1985-86, half of which would be used to develop new vehicle models. Capital spending was 240 billion yen in the previous fiscal year.

Toyota's president, Shoichiro Toyoda, said that parent company profit was likely to fall for the full year ending June 30, the first drop since the July 1982 merger with Toyota Motor Sales Co.

Mr. Toyoda said that unfavorable exchange rates meant that profits in the second half of 1985-86 were not expected to equal the first half. He estimated 1985-86 sales at 6.30 trillion yen, a 3.9-percent increase from 6.06 trillion yen posted a year earlier.

Vehicle sales for the full year were estimated at 3.65 million units, including 1.73 million in domestic sales and 1.92 million in exports, Mr. Toyoda said. Last year's sales were 3.53 million units, of which 1.63 million were domestic sales and 1.90 million were exports.

Kubota, Marubeni Plan Venture With Ibérica

Reuters

TOKYO — Kubota Ltd. and Marubeni Corp. of Japan and Motor Ibérica SA of Spain have agreed to set up a venture to produce tractors in Spain, a Kubota spokesman said Friday.

Capital for the new venture, expected to be established this year, has not been decided, he said. However, he said that Motor Ibérica, in which Nissan Motor Co. has an 86.78-percent equity stake, would invest 80 percent and Kubota and Marubeni together the remaining 20 percent.

Control Data Posted Loss in Fourth Quarter

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Control Data Corp., which has long faced turmoil in several of its divisions, has reported a loss of $297.9 million in the fourth quarter, compared with earnings of $4.5 million in the 1984 quarter.

Revenues for the quarter fell 1.9 percent to $981.4 million, from $1.01 billion.

The Minneapolis-based computer maker has been battered by a weak market for computers and peripherals. To shore up its finances, Control Data sold several operations last year but still went into technical default on some of its loan agreements.

The company also announced Thursday that it had renegotiated debt with 14 of its major lending banks. The agreement calls for repayment by Dec. 31 of about $380 million.

The company said that the quarterly loss in its computer business was $267.5 million on revenues of $981 million. More than half of the computer losses in 1985 resulted from special pretax charges of $121 million for the fourth quarter and $274.8 million for the year.

For the full year, the company reported a loss of $567.5 million on revenues of $3.68 billion.

In 1984, Control Data posted net income of $5.1 million on revenues of $3.69 billion.

The revenue figures exclude the contribution of the company's Commercial Credit Corp. financial services-subsidiary, but the net income data include Commercial Credit's results.

For the quarter, Commercial Credit had a loss of $30.4 million, in contrast to a profit of $22 million in the 1984 quarter. For the year, the unit posted a loss of $4.8 million, compared with earnings of $49.6 million in 1984.

Michael J. Geran, an analyst with E.F. Hutton & Co., said: "The loss was about what we anticipated, maybe a little higher. A basic, fundamental restructuring of the company will be needed to bring the company back to viability."

Spanish Utilities' Plan May Include Mergers

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's electrical utilities will next month sign a four-year agreement with the government that could include mergers among several companies, a spokesman for the utilities association, Unesa, said Friday.

"The possibility of mergers is not ruled out," he said. "This is one of the aspects covered by the plan."

Unesa's 23 member companies account for more than 90 percent of Spain's electricity production. Most of them are private.

"The agreement binds us to undertake a cost reduction plan and reorganize the market, including joint control of nuclear power stations," the spokesman said.

He said the government would in exchange authorize an 8-percent rate increase this year in line with the estimated rise in inflation. Last year's rate rise was 6.8 percent, below the 8.1-percent level of inflation for the year.

The spokesman said the four-year plan was complementary to a 600-billion peseta ($4.03-billion) asset swap signed last month among major utilities.

The swap enabled several companies to avert financial crisis as a consequence of rising foreign exchange debt and a moratorium on the nuclear power plan, an Industry Ministry official said. The government last year axed five nuclear plants scheduled to go on line by 1990.

The ministry official said the industry faced a liquidity crisis, with debt servicing in some companies outstripping income.

The electrical industry cut its debt to $8.6 billion last year from $9.6 billion the year before. Unesa's chairman, Juan Alegre Marcet, has said it would not seek new financing in international capital markets this year in order to cut its dollar-denominated debt by $1 billion.

More than half of the industry's total debt is denominated in foreign exchange, mostly dollars.

The large debt profile comes mainly from the industry's commitment to the nuclear power plan. Utilities had 400 billion pesetas tied up in the nuclear plan before the moratorium.

Under the proposed four-year plan, top-ranking utilities would get a larger equity stake in nuclear power plants owned by weaker companies. The spokesman gave no further details.

Lloyds to Sell Unit in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

noted that it recently expanded by buying selected assets of a failed bank in Orange County, California.

The U.S. banking operations of National Westminster Bank PLC, Britain's second-largest, are largely focused on the New York area and have produced improving results in recent years after showing a loss in 1980.

Standard Chartered PLC, another London-based banking company, has fared much better with its Los Angeles-based unit, Union Bank, and last September acquired United Bancorp of Arizona for $330 million. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. of Hong Kong also has derived strong results from Marine Midland Bank, the New York-based institution that it controls.

While Lloyds avoided the huge California losses sustained in recent years by Midland's Crocker, both banks have decided to concentrate more of their resources on the more profitable home market and on efforts to expand their international securities-trading operations. Both also seem to have concluded that their California units were too small to keep up with the leaders.

COMPANY NOTES

Brown Boverie & Cie. AG has won an order worth about 155 million Deutsche marks ($65.8 million), along with Linke-Hofmann-Busch GmbH, to supply 30 trains to Hamburger Hochbahn AG, which runs Hamburg's regional railway system.

Chrysler Corp. said it would try to stem the influx of low-priced foreign cars, such as the Korean-made Hyundai, by selling a version of its Dodge Omni and Plymouth Horizon for $5,499, $710 below the current base price. Officials said the reduced-price models, called "America," and with few options, will be profitable only if they sell about 170,000 in the next 12 months.

Fried. Krupp GmbH has set up a company, Krupp Atlas Datensysteme GmbH, to concentrate and expand the group's activities in automation. The new Bremen-based company has a sales target this year of 80 million Deutsche marks ($33.97 million).

Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein AG, the industrial and engineering holding company, said it expects to pay an unchanged dividend of 5.50 Deutsche marks for the year ending next June 30. The managing board chairman, Klaus Götte, told the annual meeting that he expects results along 1984/85 lines when net profit totaled 112 million DM ($47.57 million), but said first half revenue of 6.4 billion DM was slightly lower than expected.

Honda Montesa SA of Spain, a sales subsidiary of Honda Motor Co., will begin production of motorcycles this year, initially several hundred a month, at a factory to be built near Barcelona.

C Itoh & Co., the Japanese commercial trading, textiles, electronics and fuels group, will make a 1-for-10 bonus stock issue on May 20 for shareholders registered as of March 31, 1986. The issue will be to repay premiums accumulated from the public placement of 50 million new shares at market price last year.

Eli Lilly & Co. disclosed in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that a federal grand jury in Philadelphia was investigating whether antitrust laws had been violated by the company's marketing, sales and distribution of Cefazolin, an injectable antibiotic used to treat pneumonia and post-surgical infections.

Nissho Iwai Corp. will write off a total of 60 billion yen ($329 million) in bad assets, mainly in its shipping business, in the current business year ending March 31. It said it will raise the necessary money by selling a part of its equities and bonds portfolio, and cut its dividend payment for the year to 5 yen from 6. However, it expects to produce a 30-percent rise in its current profit to around 25 billion yen in the current year.

Cheaper Oil Is Unlikely to Reverse Conservation Trend in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

homes have fallen significantly in recent years. Meanwhile, institutions ranging from businesses to hospitals are postponing some conservation projects.

Even so, experts note, homeowners are hardly going to rip out the billions of pounds of insulation they installed to cut their heating bills. Nor are corporations about to scrap the billions of dollars worth of investments they have made to improve the energy efficiency of their operations — investments that have cut industry's share of the energy consumed in the United States to 37 percent, from 42 percent in 1972.

And new generations of products streaming out of U.S. factories — ranging from light bulbs, refrigerators and motors to jet planes and automobiles — are far more efficient than the models they are replacing. This means that, as consumers and corporations replace old goods with new ones, they will use less energy whether they intended to or not.

Even the bigger cars that are so popular again are hardly the gas guzzlers of a decade ago. The Crown Victoria, one of Ford Motor Co.'s full-size 1985 models, gets 21 miles to the gallon (8.8 kilometers to the liter), or nearly the same as the 1975 Pinto, Ford's most fuel-efficient car at the time.

"Even if the price of oil dropped to where it was in 1973, we'll never go back to where we were then in terms of the amount of oil consumed relative to the gross national product," said Morris A. Adelman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Part of the change is irreversible."

"A lot of energy conservation has become automatic," agreed Marc Ross, a senior associate at Cambridge Energy Research Associates, a consulting firm.

Data Resources predicts that domestic oil consumption will rise in the next few years at only a 1.6-percent annual rate.

"Were it not for the changes that have occurred in the economy due to the sharp rise in prices in the 1970s, consumption might easily be climbing at a 3.5- to 4-percent rate," Mr. Smolinski said.

There are many reasons for believing that, no matter what happens to oil prices, the efficient use of energy of all sorts — and not just oil — could improve during the next three to five years, experts say.

For one thing, the price of oil may be dropping, but the price of electricity has been heading in the opposite direction. And the completion of new nuclear-power plants, which will help keep oil consumption down, ironically is widely expected to keep electric rates rising as the cost of the plants is passed on to consumers.

"This just shifts some of the priorities" in conservation efforts, said Malcom E. Maze, manager of corporate energy conservation at Abbott Laboratories Inc., which has just embarked upon a program to install energy-efficient motors and lighting in its operations.

An array of federal and state regulations governing everything from the fuel efficiency of automobiles and appliances to the minimum amount of insulation in new buildings is also keeping the pressure on industry to turn out products that use even less energy. For instance, although the average fuel economy of autos made in the United States has nearly doubled, to 26 miles a gallon, since 1973, that is still below the 27.5 miles mandated by the federal government.

But many scientists and industry officials argue that energy conservation would probably improve in many sectors of the economy even without governmental intervention. From the way that engineers are trained at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to the way that homes are designed, the importance of energy efficiency has become a fact of life, they say. For instance, the average home built today is 40 to 50 percent more energy-efficient than the average home built in the early 1970s, according to the National Association of Home Builders.

Moreover, if some consumers and business executives are acting as if the energy crisis is a thing of the past, there are still many others who are skeptical that lower oil prices will last. All the talk in Washington about taxing oil imports is hardly helping to dispel such doubts.

"Everything keeps going up," said Don Guerrieri, who says he has had no second thoughts about the $3,200 he spent last November on 17 energy-efficient windows for his oil-heated home in Pelham, New York. This year he plans to replace more windows and buy a fuel-efficient oil burner for a furnace in a bar and apartment building that he owns. "It's money well spent," he said.

Officials of General Motors Corp. say they cannot afford to gamble on future cheap gasoline when they design cars. "It takes a long time, up to five years, to design, tool up and bring out a new car," said Brent T. Upson, GM's general director of economic analysis. "And five years from now, we don't expect gasoline prices to be heading down."

The current price of oil, now below $17 a barrel in the spot market, is already causing institutions, ranging from Dow Chemical Co. to the Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in New York City, to take a tougher look at their conservation programs.

But although some projects are being canceled they appear to be the exception at this time. Bronx-Lebanon is proceeding with a $1.5-million project to install four new boilers and a co-generation plant in its facilities. The new boilers will be 20 percent more efficient than the existing ones and their payback is just 2¼ years. With the health industry under severe cost pressures, "nobody has given up on conservation," Mr. Lahey said.

Neither have industries that range from airlines to chemicals.

A Department of Energy study estimates that, just by using technology that is already available, U.S. industry could reduce its energy consumption by 35 to 50 percent. "There is tremendous potential left," said Albert Thumann, executive director of the Association of Energy Engineers.

Rift Deepens On Budget

(Continued from Page 9)

from Republican Jack Kemp of New York, a probable Republican contender for the presidency, who has been pressing for a return to a fixed-rate currency system, preferably one based on gold. Mr. Reagan, friends say, has an independent interest in a fixed-rate system, derived from his longtime desire to return to the gold standard.

The Treasury, facing all these complex pressures, says it is just trying to get ready for the April meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, and "nobody has any appetite" for a return to a fixed-rate system.

But Treasury officials are struggling to find a course that would mediate among the resistances of those who want no real change in the existing system, those who want to return to a fixed-rate system or at least target zones, and those, in Congress and the injured industries and agriculture, who want protection from foreign competition and are fed up with further complicated delays and interminable negotiations.

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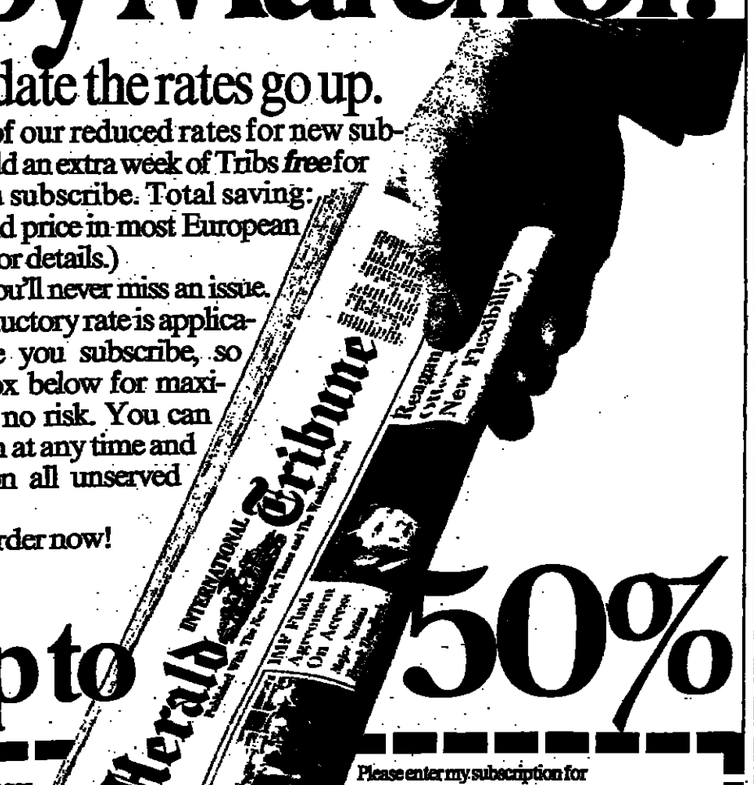

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Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,080	53%
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,300	50%
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Friday's AMEX Closing

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Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg.
A										
6⅝	3⅞	ADI n				129	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
18⅝	7⅞	AL Labs	.16	1.0	19	53	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅞	10¼	AMC s	.10	.8	22	3	12	12	12	
7	3¼	AM Intl			13	3104	7	6½	7	+⅛
		AM Intl pf				2176	25⅞	25⅝	25½	
4	2⅝	AOI n				31	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
94⅝	75½	ATT Fd	5.52e	5.9		152	93⅞	91⅝	93⅞	+1⅞
4⅜	2⅛	AcmePr				11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
12	9¼	AcmeU	.32	2.7	33	21	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
18¼	9⅝	Action			16	156	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	—⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Acton				14	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AdmRs			6	4	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
32	23⅝	AdRusl	.16	.5	21	316	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+⅛
8	3⅝	Aeronc				32	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
40⅝	23½	AffilPb s	.44	1.2	24	26	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AirExp				21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12	7½	AirCal			10	244	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
13⅞	9⅝	ArCal pf	1.20	10.8		159	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
[illegible]										

(Remaining AMEX stock tables A–Z: [illegible])

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 79

Adam Russel, Alza Corp, AmFract A, Asmrx, Assnimon n, Baldwin Sec, BeardOil, BrownFor B, CDI Cp, Can Secor, Citadel El, ComStar s, CosmoCr n, DelVal, ERC Ind, EsqRad El, Farley wt, FordCon B, FriesEnter, GeoRes wt, GullCon, Heinicke, HubelB s, Hudson Gen, Howell Ind, Intermark, Knoll Intl, Larkin, MSA Rty, MSA Rlty wt, NWIdPict, Oisten s, PGE 120pfG, PGE 250pfP, PGE 244pfG, PLM 764pf, PacGTran, PacSPL pfC, Pier 1 Inc w, SCE pfA, Shaer Shoe, Stanwood, SpectrmGp s, TeleanData, Telefley, WRIT s, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 15

Barnwel Ind, ChfD pfB, Conner Corp, GalaxyOil, Myerind, NumacOil, ScurryRn, WikrEoy n

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 338

[illegible]

NEW LOWS 26

AdobeRsc n, ApachePt un, Baker Intl, Cenrgy, Clark Eq, Enserch, Holl Frank, Halliburtn, KanebEgy n, LouLndExp, MesaRoyl, Occident Pet, Occi 214pf, RdgBat odi p, Schlumbrg, Smith Intl, Southdwn, Zapata Co

BP Reportedly to Cut LPG Postings

Reuters

NEW YORK — British Petroleum PLC will cut its North Sea posted prices for propane and butane by $40 a metric ton to $160, effective Feb. 15, industry sources in New York and Houston said.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 14 Feb., 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 206.29
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 904.70
-(d) Conbar SF 1358.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1265.000
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1507.000
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1226.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1125.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1735.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 141.23
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.18*
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.37*
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.19*
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 11.83
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 10.96*
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 12.62
-(w) Diverbond SF 84.15
-(w) FIF-America $ 19.32
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 18.76
-(d) FIF-International $ 12.29
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 22.01
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 110.23
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 192.56
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1057.32
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.904
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr. $ 11.15*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf. $ 1.258
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf. £ 130.9
-(w) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.173*
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.797
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 16.31*
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 1.367
-(w) Brit.Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.211
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.319
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.833
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 49.86
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 22.29
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1030.12
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1028.89
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 496.50
-(d) Bond Valor Swf SF 106.35
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 108.31
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 115.35
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 100.41
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,381.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 126.15
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR $ 135.50
-(d) Canasec SF 648.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 76.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 121.25
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1121.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1072.80
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1070.00
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y101558.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 136.00
-(d) Ussec SF 806.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 192.00
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 148.00
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 134.57
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 23.80*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 9.77
-(m) Winchester Frontier $ 118.06
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 109.31
$ 12.65
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 56.49
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2845.35
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 37.52
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 90.59
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Seale St., St. Helier; 0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 11.56 Offer $11.927*
@(d) Cap.: Bid $ 13.22 Offer $ 13.637
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5227
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.9973*
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.3564
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 0.9888*
-(w) Long Term $ 25.07*
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 15.57
-(w) F&C European $ 18.72
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 35.52
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 41.67
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 100.76
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 16.12
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 100.82
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 83.58
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 11.46
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 11.75
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 130.24
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 27.51
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund $ 88.78
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 37.77
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 16.81
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 166.17
-(d) Fidelity Sect. Growth Fd. $ 17.29
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 43.50
FORBES PO 8887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 6.87
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. $ 95.00
-(w) Gold Income $ 7.88
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.14
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.45
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 475.33
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 148.76
-(w) State St. American $ 185.41
London: 01-4914230, Geneva: 41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 141.84
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 154.67
-(w) GAMerica Inc. $ 162.83
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 104.23
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 128.83
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 18.85
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 133.91
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 98.87
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 170.14
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 136.34
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 124.87
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 114.75 p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 119.15 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 146.06
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 120.80 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 109.30 p
-(w) GAMrint $ 119.84
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 80.75
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 169.40* p
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 272.62
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 140.67
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 102.91
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Ord. $ 107.16
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Spe. $ 100.36
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 102.40
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,243
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 102.55
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 100.22
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 12.54
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 14.72
-(d) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 11.85
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 4.49
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 25.73
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 17.20
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 17.78
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 17.74
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.06*
-(d) G.T. Global Technlgy Fd. $ 14.72
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 35.57
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 24.05
-(d) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund $ 54.68
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 26.71
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 15.24*
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 11.00
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 26.96
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 12.48
-(d) Intl. Bond Fund $ 10.96*
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.30
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 14.53
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 32.72*
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 14.73
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 38.28
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 25.58
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 4871
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 20,839
-(r) J.F Pacific Sec.S.(Acc) $ 8.15
LLOYDS BANK INTL. POB 438, Geneva 11
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 111.40
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 138.70
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 184.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 116.75
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 139.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos. $ 16.37
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 103.27
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 137.13
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 111.54
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 13.74
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 11.81
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 12.70
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 14.82
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 11.17
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.15
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 10.78
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.32
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.52
-(w) European Currency ECU 10.85
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen+++ $ 32.40
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 106.70
-(d) ECUPAR ECU 1051.75
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1282.53
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 92.95
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1191.81
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 107349.00
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1074.10
-(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 88.25
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 13.69
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 144.19
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 11.48
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 120.19
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 12.25
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 10.21
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 86.35
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 12.30*
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 13.48
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 30.81
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 11.79*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 29.28
-+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 11.49
SKANDIFOND INTL. FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 7.22 Offer $ 7.49
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 7.25 Offer $ 7.72
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid 35.24 Offer 35.47
SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid 35.24 Offer 35.47
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 26.80
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 30.60
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 507.75
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 117.62
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 130.99
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 121.15
-(d) Intervalor SF 86.50
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 955.25
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 100.78
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 107.72
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 399.00
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 78.00
-(d) Universal Fund SF 126.18
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 10403.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.29
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 10.43
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 9.93
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 14.55
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd $ 18.38
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 63.50
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 225.20
-(d) Francit French Sh. SFr 170.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 187.80
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 200.00
-(d) Globinvest SFr 112.50
-(d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF 326.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 212.50
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 234.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 979.50
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 48.40
-(d) Unifonds DM 32.50
-(d) Unirak DM 88.95
-(d) UNIZINS DM 110.55

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund. $ 27.64
(w) Acticroissance $ 100.56
(w) Activest Intl $ 12.74
(m) Allied Ltd. $ 5.50
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 201.47
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 944.74
(r) Artane $ 2067.86
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 128.70
(m) Canada Gtd-Mortgage Fd. $ 9.93
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl. $ 11.87
(w) Citadel Fund $ 1.82
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2518.47
(w) Columbia Securities FL 105.83
(r) COMETE $ 950.66
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs. $ 13.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs. $ 37.70
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 145.18
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 10,483
(w) D.G.C. $ 107.40
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd. $ 1093.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd. DM 1062.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst. $ 14.55
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1341.68
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 11.88
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $ 47.22
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 38.85
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 65.94
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 19,332.24
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd. $ 1003.73
(w) Fixed Income Trans $ 11.42
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 284.35
(w) Forexfund $ 7.29
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 61.39
(d) Fonditalia $ 46.46
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins DM 42.86
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 11.97
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund* $ 95.57
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 161.84
(w) Hestia Funds $ 111.20
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1494.10
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 129.21
(r) ILA-IGB $ 9.45
(r) ILA-IGS $ 9.27
(r) IncAmerica N.V. $ 10.00
(d) Interfund SA $ 23.93
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 282.99
(r) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'B' $ 851.12
(d) Intermining Mut. Fd. Cl.'C' $ 2000.17
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 16.71
(d) Invesla DWS DM 64.58
(d) Invest Atlantiques $ 13.07
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 23.90
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 137.58
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 132.49
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 10,919.58
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 25.93
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 98.03
(w) Korea Growth Trust KW 10,313.83
$ 11.59
(d) Lekom Fund $ 1623.57
(d) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 204.30
(d) Liquibaer $ 1386.08
(d) Luxfund $ 84.72
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd. $ 27.42
(r) Meteore Y 101,798.00
(w) NAAT $ 11.86
(d) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 10,529.69
(w) Nippon Fund $ 40.46*
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 10.19
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 6327.22
(w) Novotec Investment Fund $ 107.66
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 177.97
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 189.54
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1311.82
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 25.148
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1384.99
(r) Pleiades $ 1227.72
(w) PSCO Fund N.V. $ 122.90
(w) PSCO Intl. N.V. $ 105.46
(w) Pri-Tech $ 970.29
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 7450.09
(d) Renta Fund LF 2891.00
(d) Rentinvest LF 1035.58
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits $ 1137.85
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 1398.80
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 130.95
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg $ 12.90
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 969.31
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 26.81
(d) Syntax Ltd.'(Class A)' $ 11.46
(w) Techno Growth Fund SF 86.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) $ 118.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 162.61
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 114.60
(w) Trans Europe Fund Fl 53.68
(d) Turquoise Fund $ 140.45
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 2409.48
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 1628.97
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1056.15
(d) UNICO Fund DM 74.30
(d) UNI Bond Fund $ 1233.18
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1290.32
(d) Univers Bonds Dm 100.56
(d) US Federal Securities $ 10.83
(d) US Treasury Income Fund $ 10.13
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 13.07
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 10.23
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 15.18

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

Feb. 14

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Allied Irish 95	8⅛	10-06	99.98	100.08
Allied Irish 92	8⅜	17-04	99.97	100.07
Allied Irish Perp	[illegible]	20-05	98.30	98.80
Atlantic Fin 89/94	[illegible]	28-02	99.95	100.10
[illegible]				

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Abbey National 92/00	[illegible]			
Alliance+Leic Sec 93	[illegible]			
Anglia 97	[illegible]			
Anz Bkg 97	[illegible]			
Bk Montreal 94	[illegible]			
Bk Nova Scotia 00	[illegible]			
Bk Tokyo 88/90	[illegible]			
Bq Indosuez 91	[illegible]			
Belgium 94	[illegible]			
Bristol + West 92	[illegible]			
Britannia 93	[illegible]			
Citicorp 97 Gbp	[illegible]			
Citicorp 89/91	[illegible]			
Ccome 96	[illegible]			
Cr Foncier 00	[illegible]			
Cr National 91/95	[illegible]			
Denmark 93/98	[illegible]			
Halifax B/S 92	[illegible]			
Halifax 96	[illegible]			
Ireland 93	[illegible]			
Ireland 96	[illegible]			
Lloyds Euro 96	[illegible]			
Mfg Bk Den 96/99	[illegible]			
Nationwide B.S. 95	[illegible]			
New Zealand 97 Tr1	[illegible]			
Prudential 95	[illegible]			
Stand Chart Stg Perp	[illegible]			
Woolwich B Soc 95	[illegible]			
Yorkshire Ind 91/94	[illegible]			

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cnf 97 (Yen)	[illegible]			
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	[illegible]			

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
New Brunswick 89/94	[illegible]			

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	[illegible]	
Belgium 97 (Dm)	[illegible]			
Commerzbank 95 (Dm)	[illegible]			
Dresdner Fin 98 (Dm)	[illegible]			
Eec 92 (Dm)	[illegible]			
Ireland 97 (Dm)	[illegible]			
Malaysia 2005	[illegible]			
J.P. Morgan 95 Cap	[illegible]			
Sweden 97 (Dm)	[illegible]			

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	[illegible]			
Cr National 95	[illegible]			
Eec 93 (Ecu)	[illegible]			
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	[illegible]			
Italy 92	[illegible]			

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston, London

BUSINESS PROFILE / Sir John Cuckney, Chairman of Westland PLC

For 'Company Doctor,' Rescue Cases Are Routine

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the end, Sir John Cuckney strode to the microphone, took a sip of water, and announced his victory in a voice that carried no hint of triumph.

The chairman of Westland PLC, succeeding after a nine-month struggle to secure a financial rescue of Britain's only helicopter-maker, left it to the company's shareholders gathered for last Wednesday's crucial vote to provide a short whoop of emotion.

Two foreign companies, U.S.-based United Technologies Corp. and Fiat SpA of Italy, had been allowed to buy a minority stake in Westland. A consortium of five European companies with their own ideas about how to fix Westland had been finally thwarted. Two cabinet ministers, caught up in the wider political bickering occasioned by Westland's choice, had been forced to resign, and even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had seemed at times to be losing her grip on the government.

Yet Sir John, who once aspired to be a medical doctor and became instead Britain's most celebrated "company doctor," walked away from a straggle of journalists and television cameras as if he had merely stitched up a routine case.

Westland had, in fact, seemed like just another sick company when Sir John was called in last summer, apparently at the urging of the Bank of England, to avert bankruptcy.

"Nobody foresaw," said a banker closely involved in the affair, "that anybody would be fighting over the carcass."

Soon, however, the small helicopter-maker was nearly lost in an uproar over Britain's commitment to European cooperation, the dangers of relying on U.S. military technology and Mrs. Thatcher's domineering style of leadership.

Sir John, 60 years old, prominent for more than 20 years in London's financial district and scarcely known elsewhere, became a fixture on the television news: the tall, stately gentleman with the dark double-breasted suits and the handkerchief in the breast pocket. Though some critics found him too single-minded in pushing for his preferred solution for Westland, Sir John maintained the kind of attributes the British admire most: calm, dry wit and dignity under pressure.

"He's not one of your rumbustious people," Sir Maldwyn Thomas, a fellow Westland director, observed with obvious approval. A banker in Sir John's camp was equally admiring: "He never gets depressed or over-elated."

> 'He never gets depressed or over-elated,' according to an admiring banker.

At one point in the struggle, the European consortium sprang a tender offer for up to 21 percent of Westland and seemed likely to block the U.S.-Italian alliance favored by Westland's board. A reporter telephoned Sir John in the hope of hearing some colorful invective.

The most damning thing the chairman could be coaxed to say was that the European move was "very unconstructive."

The son of a pioneering aviator, Sir John served during World War II in the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, whose motto is: "Whither the Fates Call." Afterwards, he decided against studying medicine in favor of history and economics, and the fates began to call him every which way.

Sir John spent eight years at the War Office, then went into stockbroking, ran a small conglomerate and became a director of the blue-blooded merchant bank of Lazard Brothers & Co. In 1970, he bought his own small merchant bank, but he was soon called away to sort out a financial crisis at the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board in northern England.

Untangling the financial catastrophes of public bodies became his specialty. He spent much of the 1970s cleaning up the Crown Agents, a British agency that provides financial and other services to Third World countries, then embroiled in a scandal over heavy losses on property investments, as well as the loss-drenched Port of London Authority.

Then the private sector called again, and he began to collect directorships and chairmanships at a remarkable rate.

As chairman of Brooke Bond, a tea and food-processing company, he learned to cope with hostile shareholder questions about living conditions on tea plantations in India and Africa. Then, in 1984, came two hostile takeover bids. After a stern fight from Sir John, Unilever won control.

But Sir John was more than occupied with salvaging John Brown PLC, an engineering company. He remains chairman of that company and of Royal Insurance PLC and Thomas Cook Group Ltd., a travel-services concern, as well as a director of Thomas Cook's parent company, Midland Bank PLC, and deputy chairman of T.I. Group PLC.

Sir John's friends say he manages to juggle so many jobs through an unusually efficient use of time. At board meetings, he is known for sticking to the main points and refusing to veer off into side issues or minutiae that can be delegated to others.

"He's got a very clear, rigid method of running a meeting," said Sir Maldwyn, who is a director of John Brown as well as Westland.

One opponent who discovered that Wednesday is Alan Bristow, a cigar-chomping helicopter tycoon who fought for the European consortium rather than the U.S.-Italian rescue. Mr. Bristow insisted at the shareholder meeting that Sir John had privately given him a figure for the number of Black Hawk helicopters that Westland would have to make to break even under a joint venture with United Technologies' Sikorsky helicopter unit.

Sir John refused to reply directly but repeatedly denied that he had provided Mr. Bristow with any information not generally available to Westland shareholders. When Mr. Bristow accused Sir John of evading the question, the company doctor briefly lapsed from his usual bedside manner.

"It might be evading the issue," he shouted at Mr. Bristow, "it is *not* relevant to this meeting." The shareholders cheered boisterously. Mr. Bristow sat down.

Camera Press

Sir John Cuckney

Chrysler May Raise Stake in Maserati

United Press International

DETROIT — De Tomaso Industries Inc. announced Friday that its part-owned Maserati SpA subsidiary and Chrysler Corp. are planning to increase the volume of its sport coupé program and develop another car and other programs for manufacture by the Italian automaker.

The Red Bank, New Jersey, company also said that Chrysler was tentatively planning to raise its 3.5-percent stake in Maserati, but that a number of issues have yet to be resolved first. Chrysler and Maserati have been showing an open roadster, the "Q-coupé," to be sold as a 1987 model in the $25,000-$30,000 price range. Chrysler originally said that about 7,500 units would be sold the first year.

Chrysler issued a short statement saying, "We are planning to do some more programs with Maserati." It confirmed the "the content" of De Tomaso's announcement, said "but we have nothing to add."

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Canada

Stelco	1985	1984
Year		
Revenue	2,460.	2,430.
Oper Net	85.2	48.3
Oper Share	1.00	—

United States

CBI Industries	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	781.2	316.0
Net Inc.	32.02	7.25
Per Share	1.48	0.34
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,570.	960.0
Net Inc.	(a)47.0	38.46
Per Share	—	2.09

a: loss. 1985 year net includes loss of $88 million.

Control Data	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	981.4	1,010.
Net Inc.	(a)297.9	4.5
Per Share	—	0.11
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,680.	3,690.
Net Inc.	(a)567.5	5.1
Per Share	—	0.12

a: loss.

General Dynamics	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	2,268.	1,970.
Oper Net	90.4	96.7
Oper Share	2.13	2.16
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	8,160.	7,500.
Oper Net	372.5	382.9
Oper Share	8.80	7.47

Goodrich (B.F.)	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	767.5	799.2
Net Loss	5.2	7.2
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,200.	3,340.
Net Inc.	(a)354.6	60.4
Per Share	—	2.52

a: loss. 1985 year net includes charge of $345 million.

Hasbro	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	324.5	251.5
Net Inc.	19.5	15.3
Per Share	0.69	0.58
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,230.	719.0
Net Inc.	99.0	52.4
Per Share	3.55	2.54

ITT	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	6,000.	5,100.
Net Inc.	(a)15.0	175.0
Per Share	—	1.16
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	20,000.	18,000.
Net Inc.	294.0	448.0
Per Share	1.89	2.97

a: loss.

Kay Corp.	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	202.8	219.6
Oper Net	13.1	7.27
Oper Share	3.11	1.95
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	666.3	827.7
Oper Net	18.8	2.40
Oper Share	2.69	0.66

1985 nets exclude gain of $2.8 million.

Melville	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	1,590.	1,400.
Oper Net	126.3	118.75
Oper Share	2.34	2.10
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	4,770.	4,260.
Oper Net	219.81	199.64
Oper Share	4.07	3.78

Nets exclude gain of $786,580 in 1984 quarter and losses of $9.6 million vs 9.2 million in years from discontinued operations.

Nash Finch	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	322.1	304.4
Net Inc.	3.64	3.63
Per Share	0.71	0.71
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,350.	1,260.
Net Inc.	12.0	11.7
Per Share	2.34	2.30

Nashua	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	169.1	148.3
Net Income	5.57	3.91
Per Share	1.17	0.84
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	621.6	591.9
Net Income	16.4	19.9
Per Share	3.46	4.22

Pacificorp	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	328.7	492.8
Net Inc.	60.9	67.0
Per Share	0.93	1.09
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,980.	1,790.
Net Inc.	219.8	200.6
Per Share	3.44	3.42

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Weakens in U.S. and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Friday in New York and London against all major currencies, and dealers said they were looking for further losses next week.

The dollar closed in New York at 181.60 yen, compared with Thursday's close of 182.40, and some market participants said they now believe that despite comments to the contrary, the Bank of Japan will let it drop through the 180 level without intervention.

The dollar closed in New York at 2.3425 Deutsche marks, down from Thursday's close of 2.3490; at 7.19 French francs, down from 7.22; at 1.8410 Swiss francs, down from 1.9415, and at 1,594.00 lire, down from 1,598.00.

The British pound also gained on the dollar, closing at $1.4195, compared with $1.4190 Thursday.

"In the United States, the president, administration and Congress are in favor of a lower dollar, the only official expressing concern is Volcker," a dealer said, in reference to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker.

"The Germans are not really concerned about a weaker dollar, and we believe that the Japanese, despite anything they say, want the yen at 170," the dealer said. "The summit is in Tokyo in May and nothing would make them happier than the yen at record highs. We look for another discount-rate cut, too.

"The Japanese can then say, 'Look, you guys, we've done our part, put the yen at record highs, cut the discount rate and liberalized our capital markets. Now cut it out with the protectionism.'"

The dealer said he did not expect intervention until the dollar falls to 165 yen and perhaps 2.20 DM. But the fear is that the market could go out of control and push the dollar lower than was intended.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.3475 DM, compared with 2.3518 DM at Thursday's close; at 181.90 yen, compared with 182.40; at 7.2048 French francs, down from 7.2225 Thursday, and at 1.9510 Swiss francs, down from 1.9516.

The pound strengthened against the dollar in London, closing at $1.4185, compared with $1.4155 Thursday.

General sentiment for the dollar remained bearish, London dealers said, accentuated by lackluster U.S. industrial production figures released Friday. The Federal Reserve reported that industrial production rose 0.3 percent in January, compared with December's increase of 0.7 percent.

Dealers said they expected the dollar to resume its downward trend next week, when it was likely to test 175 yen.

"It's getting close to 180 yen. I'm pretty sure it will go through that and the next stopping point then is 175," one dealer in London said.

Earlier in the day, the dollar was fixed at 2.3590 DM in Frankfurt, a gain from 2.3546 Thursday; at 7.236 French francs in Paris, up from 7.2235, and at 1,605.28 lire in Milan, up from 1,603.50.

It closed in Zurich at 1.9495 Swiss francs, down from 1.9545.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

U.S. Economic News Boosts Dollar-Straights

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market's dollar-straight sector ended on a firm note Friday as prices pushed ahead, boosted by economic news from the United States, dealers said.

Other sectors also were firmer, although activity died out late Friday afternoon ahead of Monday's President's Day holiday in the United States.

One trader at a U.S. securities house said that the prices of most dollar-straight issues were ⅜ to ¾ point firmer, with selected bonds rising as much as a full point. He reported some evidence of retail demand in the morning, "and that's something we haven't seen for a while."

Dealers said news that U.S. January producer prices fell 0.7 percent while industrial production rose only 0.3 percent prompted a flurry of activity, although most operators felt that there still was very little likelihood of an imminent cut in the U.S. discount rate.

New issue volume slowed from Thursday but dollar-straights totaling $400 million had been launched by the end of trading.

The Export Development Corporation of Canada issued a $100-million bond paying 8½ percent over six years and priced at 99¾. The issue was well received by investors and on the when-issued market, it traded comfortably within the 1¼-percent selling concession throughout the day, dealers said. Crédit Suisse First Boston Ltd. was the lead manager.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro also launched a $100-million straight. This issue pays 8¾ percent over five years and was priced at 100¼. It was quoted just inside the 1⅞-percent total fees at a discount of about 1.812. The lead manager was Bank of America International Ltd.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. issued a $200-million straight. The 10-year bond pays 9¼ percent and was priced at 100⅛. The lead manager, Nomura International Ltd., quoted the issue within its total fees of 2 percent at a discount of about 1.875.

This week's European currency unit Eurobond for the European Investment Bank was increased to 180 million ECU from the initial 150 million ECU. Lead manager, Banque Paribas Capital Markets, reported widespread institutional demand for the bond, which was quoted inside the 2-percent fees at a discount of about 1.562.

Norsk Hydro issued a 65-million-Australian-dollar, five-year Eurobond with a 14-percent coupon and pricing of 101.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

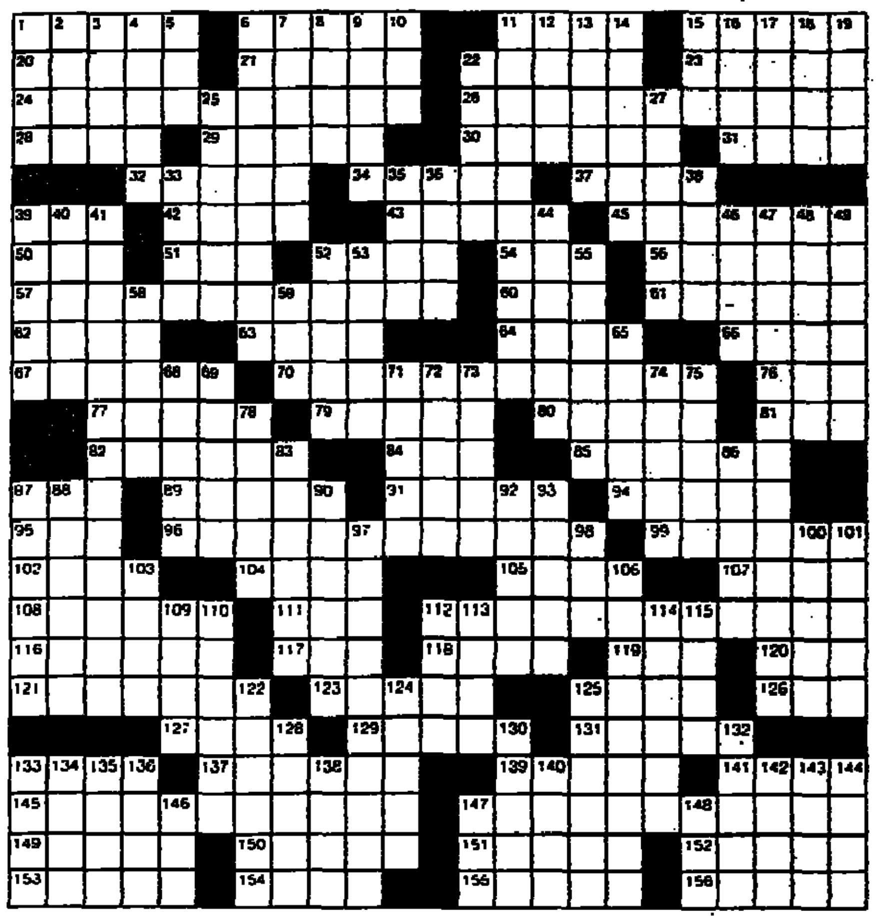
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]									

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

Extractions By Warren W. Reich

ACROSS

1 Uhlan's weapon
6 Unsubstantial
11 Sacred river in "Kubla Khan"
15 200 milligrams
20 Well nigh
21 Exceed
22 Stertor
23 Rare violin
24 Iron countries
26 Upon a time
28 The Flint-stones' pet
29 Stone: Comb. form
30 Borgia potion
31 Canada's Lévesque
32 Forcemeat
34 Tony Curtis TV role: 1975-76
37 Kind of effect
39 Madison or Monroe: Abbr.
42 Encumber
43 Emanations
45 "A Touch of C," 1973 film
50 Qty.
51 Emergency signal
52 —— -Japanese War
54 Extreme degree
56 Capacitate
57 Tailless horse
60 —— -Magnon
61 Biblical pillar pusher
62 Norse goddess
63 Kind of stick or shot
64 Merit
66 Sunday seats
67 Tali
70 "A Mess to Garcia"
76 Avant-gardist
77 They, en France
79 "Washington —— here"
80 Shankar's instrument
81 Military V.I.P.
82 Egyptian judge of the dead
84 Nutty —— fruitcake
85 Overwhelm
87 Unit of heat: Abbr.
89 Web-footed animal
91 Gallup specialties
94 Decaying: Comb. form
95 Nonsense
96 Three square a day
99 Bum tippers
102 Sacred chests
104 —— Mawddwy, peak in Wales
105 Commando action
107 Date in the near future
108 Covert
111 Unit of work
112 Ping shears
116 Verdi opera
117 "—— Rosenkavalier"
118 Grizzle
119 Reine's mate
120 Rachel Jackson, —— Donelson
121 "Old Tray"
123 Frenzied
125 Pigeonhole locale
126 Canine examiner's deg.
127 Loupe
129 Unit of flow
131 Trod the boards
133 "Sustineo ——," U.S.A.F. motto
137 Fix
139 Practical-book category
141 Disney's inventive mouse
145 "Beyond the Blue"
147 Bobo
149 Object of some searches
150 Tile filler
151 Synthetic fiber
152 Page or LuPone
153 Tear-jerker
154 Longings
155 Astray
156 Delay action



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DOWN

1 Star of "Shane"
2 Hillside dugout
3 When both hands are up
4 "It's not my —— tea"
5 Rel. of et al.
6 Prognosticates
7 Furrowed
8 Perfume oil: Var.
9 Jargon
10 Chaney
11 Irritations
12 Places
13 Basketball defense
14 Like Alvin York
15 Trippet
16 Ovid topic
17 Kind of review
18 Egyptian symbol
19 Ocean motion
22 Profoundly lethargic state
25 Harvest carrots
27 Clothes
33 "They —— serve . . ."
35 Site of first miracle
36 Wild-dog genus
38 Where Vulcan forged
39 Israeli port
40 ". . . 'tis like —— in spring"
41 "Kong"
44 Traces
46 Reader's aid
47 "Your own business!"
48 Retarded
49 Electric eye, for instance
52 Anglers' woes
53 Urge on
55 Revolting
58 Vexes
59 Character in "Charley's Aunt"
65 Greenbacks
68 Prufrock's creator
69 Syriac script
71 Bounded
72 —— Downs
73 Out of practice
74 Spanish rooms
75 Vesuviate
78 City once called New Archangel
83 Become boiling mad
86 Cleaner's target
87 Showed pluck
88 Tauromachian
90 Noisy oil well
92 Pupa's predecessor
93 An anagram for nails
97 Boorish
98 Family mem.
100 Punished financially
101 Murderer in "Oliver Twist"
103 Scoria
106 Spielberg activity
109 Organic compound
110 Money, to Juan
112 Flag
113 Protuberance
114 Faneuil Hall site
115 Simile word
122 "—— is Eternal Delight": Blake
124 Kind of offering
125 City on the Yukon
128 Flèche
130 Insect sound
132 —— Lama
133 Countertenor
134 Meat cut
135 Italian wine center
136 City named after a bishop
138 Radio-guided bomb
140 A Nobel Institute site
142 Catcher's item
143 Aware of
144 Word with deep or dive
146 Poulard
147 Part of a barn
148 Some M.D.'s

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

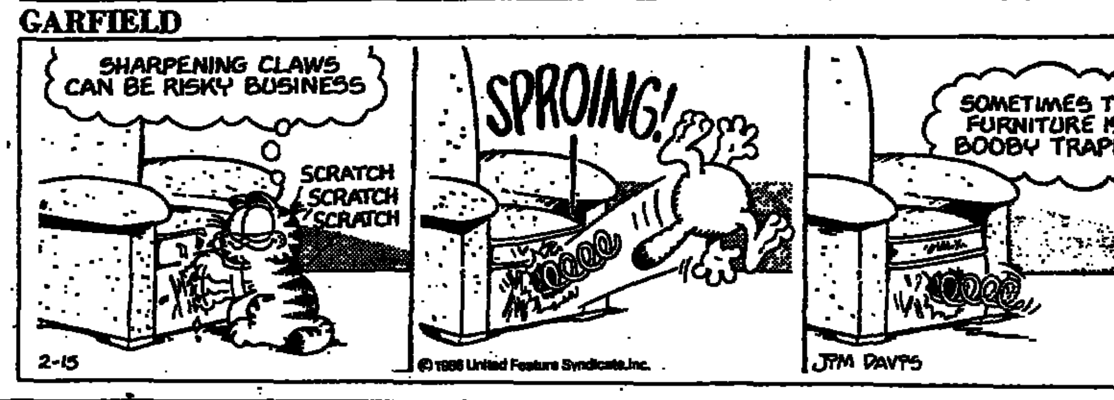
BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD



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BOOKS

SOUTH LIGHT: A Journey to the Last Continent

By Michael Parfit. 306 pages. $17.95
Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

THE places to which travel books take the armchair voyager fall into two broad categories: those the reader would like to visit but must do so vicariously, and those the reader has no desire to visit but about which he is curious. "South Light" is of the second category, and a most appealing example of the genre it is: a story of a long visit to Antarctica, a desolate, distant, cold place that beckons only to scientists and adventurers, yet arouses the interest of the rest of us precisely because it is so desolate, distant and cold.

Michael Parfit, a Californian, went to Antarctica a couple of winters ago to spend what passes for summer down there. He was "part of this year's complement of journalists, shipped to McMurdo Station by the U. S. National Science Foundation to observe the natives," by which he means not the penguins, stormy petrels and elephant seals, but the men and women, scientists and soldiers, who maintain the small but doughty American presence there. He sailed on an icebreaker taking scientists to a mountain never before visited by man, camped out on an ice plateau with two researchers, visited isolated settlements of Chile, Argentina and the Soviet Union; he talked with a number of interesting, appealing people, and he smelled enough penguin dung to last a fellow a lifetime.

Going to Antarctica, Parfit writes, is a trip into "the greatest unknown in the world," a leap from southernmost New Zealand across a distance "so great that on some maps. . . the gap between the worlds was drawn right there in ink, like the wavy lines draftsmen used to indicate that a line was longer than it appeared."

He made that leap in an airplane journey that was heart-stoppingly perilous (the plane, having passed its point of no return, suddenly found itself in a violent snowstorm and had to land in a whiteout) and which emphasized the danger of the trip: "There was something resolved in those who went to Antarctica, a determination to handle what came. Hardship was in the bargain, and even if you had to look into the muzzle of death the cost still seemed less than the gift you came here to find."

The gift is that of finding "somewhere utterly new," of testing oneself against harsh climate and unforeseen danger, of being in the company of others similarly inclined.

He writes with great sympathy about the scientists, pointing out that "unlike everywhere else in the world, this place's pioneers were not followed by the scientists — the pioneers were the scientists," and about the intense friendships made in this world so distant from "the world of real war and marriage and love and darkness."

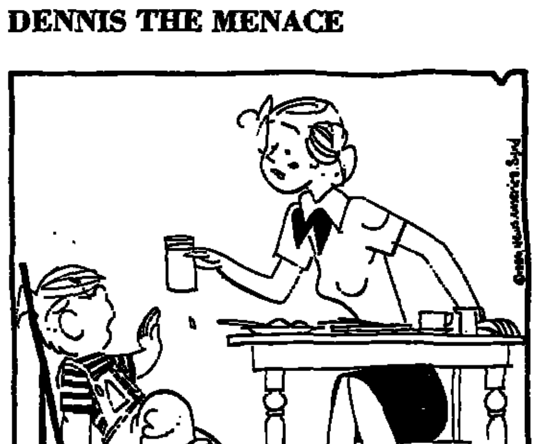
He does not write quite as much as many readers will wish about the daily lives these people lead; for whatever reason he does not even broach the subject of physical relations between the sexes, a matter about which it is quite impossible not to be curious. But he does talk about the dangers of loneliness, the vital importance of radio contact within and beyond the continent, and the various ways people band together to amuse and support each other.

On larger matters, Parfit is refreshingly brief. He describes the treaty under which Antarctica is occupied peacefully by the nations that settled it, and he notes in passing that this arrangement has thus far worked surprisingly well, but he does not make a geopolitical issue out of it. He notes too that there is unavoidable tension between U. S. soldiers and scientists in Antarctica, but he does not exaggerate it; their relationship is "necessary, but not always comfortable."

What Parfit does particularly well is to give the reader a feel for the place: its isolation, its implacable hardness, its eerie beauty, above all its breathtaking cold. He does exactly what the writer of such a book should: He makes you feel that you've been there.

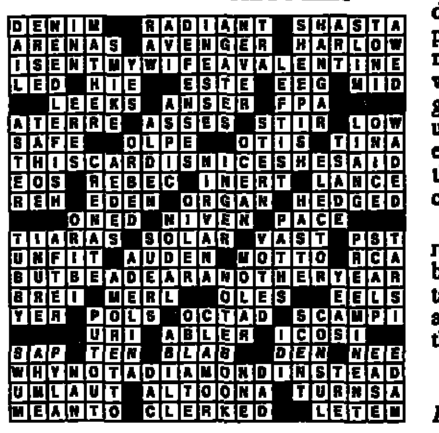
Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT DON'T TASTE LIKE BUTTER AN' IT DON'T TASTE LIKE MILK ... AN' I SAY TO *HECK* WITH IT!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	16	61	15	59	o
Amsterdam	-1	30	-6	21	o
Athens	13	55	4	39	cl
Barcelona	6	43	4	39	r
Belgrade	-1	30	-5	23	cl
Berlin	-4	25	-8	18	fr
Brussels	-1	30	-6	21	fr
Bucharest	-2	28	-4	25	sw
Budapest	1	34	-3	27	o
Copenhagen	-1	30	-7	19	sw
Costa Del Sol	15	59	9	48	r
Dublin	1	34	0	32	o
Edinburgh	2	36	0	32	o
Florence	8	46	-3	27	o
Frankfurt	-1	30	-8	18	cl
Geneva	-2	28	-6	21	sw
Helsinki	-8	18	-10	14	o
Istanbul	3	37	2	36	r
Las Palmas	21	70	14	57	cl
Lisbon	15	59	12	54	sh
London	0	32	-2	28	sw
Madrid	8	46	6	43	r
Milan	3	37	-1	30	o
Moscow	-4	25	-8	18	fr
Munich	-6	21	-16	3	o
Nice	9	48	4	39	o
Oslo	-2	28	-6	21	sw
Paris	0	32	-5	23	cl
Prague	-3	27	-12	10	cl
Reykjavik	7	45	2	36	cl
Rome	9	48	-1	30	r
Stockholm	-3	27	-5	23	sw
Strasbourg	-5	23	-13	9	o
Venice	4	39	-3	27	fr
Vienna	-3	27	-11	12	fr
Warsaw	-5	23	-14	7	cl
Zurich	-6	21	-10	14	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	5	41	2	36	r
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	11	52	5	41	st
Tel Aviv	11	52	9	48	r
OCEANIA					
Auckland	24	75	14	57	cl
Sydney	26	79	19	66	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	22	72	cl
Beijing	14	57	-3	27	fr
Hong Kong	21	73	16	61	o
Manila	33	91	21	70	fr
New Delhi	22	72	10	50	fr
Seoul	3	37	-1	30	o
Shanghai	16	61	6	43	o
Singapore	32	90	23	73	st
Taipei	23	73	14	57	cl
Tokyo	13	55	4	39	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	18	64	8	46	o
Cairo	19	66	10	50	fr
Cape Town	24	73	16	61	fr
Casablanca	15	59	11	52	cl
Harare	27	81	15	59	fr
Lagos	31	88	26	79	o
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	fr
Tunis	16	61	6	43	o
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	33	91	21	70	fr
Caracas	27	81	16	61	cl
Lima	29	84	17	63	r
Mexico City	18	64	8	46	cl
Rio de Janeiro	29	84	21	70	r
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-1	30	-8	18	fr
Atlanta	4	39	-3	27	r
Boston	1	34	-8	18	sw
Chicago	-8	18	-14	7	cl
Denver	0	30	-7	19	fr
Detroit	-3	27	-12	10	sw
Honolulu	29	84	15	59	fr
Houston	21	70	9	48	pc
Los Angeles	14	61	12	54	r
Miami	22	72	11	52	fr
Minneapolis	-11	12	-18	0	pc
Montreal	-5	23	-12	10	fr
Nassau	24	75	19	66	pc
New York	0	32	-7	19	sw
San Francisco	15	59	12	54	r
Seattle	6	43	0	32	cl
Toronto	-7	19	-13	9	pc
Washington	4	39	-3	27	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 0—-6 (32—21). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 3—0 (37—32). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 8—4 (46—39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 0—-7 (32—19). PARIS: Snow. Temp. 5—-4 (41—25). ROME: Rain. Temp. 8—2 (46—36). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. -1—-7 (30—19). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 31—25 (88—77). HONG KONG: Foggy. Temp. 20—17 (68—63). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 31—22 (88—72). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 3—-2 (37—28). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 13—4 (55—39).

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 14

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	568	570
ACF Holding	290	291
Aegon	104.80	103.80
Akzo	163.20	163.80
Ahold	76	75.80
Amev	80	80.50
A'Dam Rubber	10.85	10.90
Amro Bank	106.80	106.60
BVG	239	238
Buehrmann T	139	137
Caland Hldg	27	27.50
Elsevier-NDU	171	170
Fokker	82.50	81.50
Gist Brocades	264.50	265
Heineken	224	223.60
Hoogovens	86.80	86.60
KLM	61.20	61.90
Naarden	55	55
Nat Neder	78	77.70
Nedlloyd	185	186
Oce Van der G	430	431
Pakhoed	79	79.30
Philips	65.80	65.10
Robeco	85.60	85.40
Rodamco	137.10	136
Rolinco	74.90	74.80
Rorento	47.90	47.60
Royal Dutch	168.70	166.30
Unilever	376.50	377
Van Ommeren	33.10	33
VMF Stork	292.50	292
VNU	281	283.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 252.70
Previous: 252.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2840	2890
Bekaert	9700	9400
Cockerill	159	156
Cobepa	4460	4420
EBES	4210	4250
GB-Inno-BM	5800	5800
GBL	2610	2600
Gevaert	5440	5300
Hoboken	6480	6450
Intercom	3340	3320
Kredietbank	11975	11975
Petrofina	6570	6580
Soc Generale	2310	2300
Sofina	8250	8200
Solvay	7050	6980
Traction Elec	5150	5180
UCB	5830	5760
Unerg	2458	2455
Vieille Montagne	6480	6400

Current Stock Index: 3063.82
Previous: 3044.38

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	308.50	308.50
Allianz Vers	2100	2205
Altana	415	415
BASF	274.60	274.50
Bayer	293	291.50
Bay. Hypo bank	555	560
Bay Vereinsbank	500	502
BBC	265.50	267
BHF-Bank	487	490
BMW	570	574
Commerzbank	294.80	299
Conti Gummi	199	204
Daimler-Benz	1288	1300
Degussa	440	458
Deutsche Babcock	210	213.20
Deutsche Bank	775	788
Dresdner Bank	392.50	399
GHH	242	244.50
Harpener	360	360.50
Hochtief	775	798
Hoechst	282	282
Hoesch	180.50	181.50
Horten	211	213
Hussel	468	470
IWKA	324	325
Kali + Salz	307	317
Karstadt	341	343
Kaufhof	400	418
Kloeckner H-D	341	347
Kloeckner Werke	104	100.50
Krupp Stahl	190	192
Linde	632	630
Lufthansa	298.50	298.50
MAN	200	272
Mannesmann	264	267.50
Muench Rueck	3498	3510
Nixdorf	565	567
PKI	795	806
Porsche	1285	1310
Preussag	250	251
PWA	179	181
RWE	241.50	242
Rheinmetall	508.50	505
Schering	540	542
SEL	317	316
Siemens	738.50	733
Thyssen	167.80	167.50
Veba	275	288
Volkswagenwerk	521.50	526.30
Wella	710	705

Commerzbank Index: 1953.40
Previous: 1979.00

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	25.70	24.90
Cheung Kong	20.70	20.40
China Light	16.30	16.70
Green Island	8.50	8
Hang Seng Bank	47.25	46.75
Henderson	1.98	1.91
China Gas	14.20	13.90
HK Electric	8.95	8.90
HK Realty A	11	11.20
HK Hotels	36.25	35
HK Land	6.60	6.50
HK Shang Bank	8	7.95
HK Telephone	11.10	11.30
HK Yaumatei	3.80	3.70
HK Wharf	7.25	7.10
Hutch Whampoa	27.70	26.90
Hysan	6.68	6.65
Jardine	12.80	12.60
Jardine Sec	14.80	14.20
Kowloon Motor	9.85	10
Miramar Hotel	4.05	4.05
New World	6.55	6.30
SHK Props	12.20	11.90
Stelux	1.82	1.82
Swire Pacific A	33.50	32.75
Tai Cheung	1.86	1.83
Wing On Co	1.68	1.50
Winsor	4.15	4.05
World Int'l	2.50	2.525

Hang Seng Index: 1777.54
Previous: 1746.00

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1050	1025
Anglo American	4050	4150
Anglo Am Gold	21475	21800
Barlows	1510	1500
Blyvoor	1575	1620
Buffels	7150	7450
De Beers	1750	1770
Driefontein	5400	5500
GFSA	3850	4000
Harmony	3550	3725
Hiveld Steel	600	600
Kloof	2250	2290
Nedbank	775	790
Pres Steyn	5730	5900
Rusplat	2700	2725
SA Brews	960	950
St Helena	4100	4175
Sasol	710	715
West Holding	7400	7550

Composite Stock Index: 1358.10
Previous: 1366.00

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$13¾	$13⅝
Allied-Lyons	286	288
Anglo Am Gold	$73	$74½
Ass Brit Foods	258	254
Ass Dairies	146	144
Barclays	472	469
Bass	655	645
B.A.T.	351	353
Beecham	371	360
BICC	285	285
BL	49	46
Blue Circle	558	561
BOC Group	321	320
Boots	234	236
Bowater Indus	293	293
BP	550	550
Brit Home St	330	328
Brit Telecom	187	186
Brit Aerospace	453	448
Britoil	180	180
BTR	425	428
Burmah	304	305
Cable Wireless	620	628
Cadbury Schw	178	166
Charter Cons	230	230
Commercial U	264	266
Cons Gold	464	472
Courtaulds	226	224
Dalgety	243	240
De Beers	398	395
Distillers	627	610
Driefontein	$18¾	$18⅝
Fisons	483	480
Free St Ged	$22¾	$22⅝
GEC	194	192
Gen Accident	758	763
GKN	308	304
Glaxo	895	885
Grand Met	388	401
GRE	788	795
Guinness	290	307
GUS	12¼	12¼
Hanson	151	153
Hawker	513	501
ICI	857	852
Imperial Group	291	298
Jaguar	468	481
Land Securities	315	315
Legal General	744	752
Lloyds Bank	482	467
Lonrho	238	238
Lucas	546	543
Marks and Sp	182	180
Metal Box	690	685
Midland Bank	467	469
Nat West Bank	677	677
P and O	465	464
Pilkington	355	361
Plessey	198	194
Prudential	812	817
Racal Elect	188	182
Randfontein	$90½	$92
Rank	544	542
Reed Int'l	729	721
Reuters	383	383
Royal Dutch £	44 29/32	44
RTZ	549	574
Saatchi	830	836
Sainsbury	368	348
Sears Holdings	124½	122
Shell	673	671
STC	180	98
Std Chartered	452	449
Sun Alliance	605	613
Tate and Lyle	591	573
Tesco	310	300
Thorn EMI	434	437
T.I. Group	409	413
Trafalgar Hse	322	318
THF	161	157
Ultramar	213	213
Unilever £	14 3/32	14 3/64
United Biscuits	242	236
Vickers	353	358
Woolworth	490	488

F.T. 30 Index: 1218.80
Previous: 1272.50
F.T.S.E.100 Index: 1427.90
Previous: 1473.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	22400	22490
Cigahotels	12930	12855
CIR	7670	7680
Cred Ital	3400	3490
Eridania	14450	14400
Farmitalia	19180	19600
Fiat	7440	7480
Generali	84900	86100
IFI	18495	18515
Italcementi	53000	53200
Italgas	2550	2622
Italmobiliari	104800	104850
Mediobanca	159975	161500
Montedison	2982	3001
NBA	4189	4260
Olivetti	10925	10960
Pirelli	4540	4601
RAS	178000	180000
Rinascente	1002	1002
SIP	2890	2710
SME	1327	1340
Snia	6250	6285
Standa	14800	14900
Stet	3892	3920

MIB Current Index: 1130
Previous: 1132

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	618	624
Alsthom Atl.	440	436.10
Av Dassault	1132	1135
Bancaire	1030	1050
BIC	577	517
Bongrain	1675	1640
Bouygues	1070	1080
BSN-GD	3220	3270
Carrefour	3250	3342
Chargeurs	949	980
Club Med	446.50	447
Darty	2580	2595
Dumez	1100	1175
Elf-Aquitaine	218.50	215
Europe 1	1160	1210
Gen Eaux	1051	1051
Hachette	1768	1800
Lafarge Cop	932	938
Legrand	2895	2970
Lesieur	901	902
L'Oreal	3089	3110
Martell	1432	1491
Matra	1595	1560
Merlin	2810	2808
Michelin	2040	2090
Moet Hennessy	1875	1807
Moulinex	67.30	69.95
Occidentale	774	780
Pernod Ric	871	896
Perrier	512	515
Peugeot	810	825
Printemps	463	469
Radiotechn.	507	500
Redoute	2053	2040
Roussel Uclaf	1493	1490
Sanofi	663	665
Skis Rossignol	1170	1180
Telemecan	3052	3040
Thomson CSF	947	971
Total	330	328

CAC Index: 299.60
Previous: 300.30

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.58	2.50
DBS	4.96	4.94
Fraser Neave	6.15	6.15
Haw Par	1.93	1.92
Inchcape	1.50	1.58
Malayan Banking	N.Q.	4.30
OCBC	7.15	7.15
OUB	2.35	2.27
OUE	1.80	1.83
Shangri-la	1.90	1.98
Sime Darby	1.40	1.42
S'pore Land	2.45	2.49
S'pore Press	6.20	6.70
S Steamship	0.61	0.61
St Trading	2.10	2.14
UOB	3.28	3.38
United Overseas	0.90	0.93

Straits Times Ind Index: 622.92
Previous: 621.30

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	189	186
Alfa Laval	262	265
Asea	340	342
Astra	525	530
Atlas Copco	191	193
Boliden	180	185
Electrolux	241	250
Ericsson	240	251
Esselte	496	500
Handelsbanken	281	281
Pharmacia	174	174
Saab-Scania	575	N.Q.
Sandvik	880	880
Skanska	132	137
SKF	308	318
SwedishMatch	247	247
Volvo	316	315

Affaersvaerlden Index: 519.40
Previous: 519.50

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.21	3.16
ANZ	4.70	4.63
BHP	7.06	6.94
Boral	3.40	3.35
Bougainville	2.20	2.13
Coles	4.40	4.48
Comalco	1.90	1.90
CRA	5.68	5.52
CSR	3.37	3.30
Dunlop	2.48	2.45
Elders Ixl	3.30	3.25
ICI Australia	2.22	2.26
Magellan	1.75	1.75
MIM	2.72	2.68
Nat Aust Bank	4.64	4.63
News Corp	11.90	11.70
N Broken Hill	2.52	2.53
Poseidon	2.25	2.45
Old Coal Trust	1.34	1.35
Santos	4.35	4.54
Thomas Nation	2.88	2.81
Western Mining	3.40	3.32
Westpac Banking	4.55	4.50
Woodside	1.14	1.15

All Ordinaries Index: 1047.80
Previous: 1039.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	409	397
Asahi Chemical	751	751
Asahi Glass	919	920
Bank of Tokyo	692	681
Bridgestone	532	532
Canon	1030	1040
Casio	1650	1700
C.Itoh	428	425
Dai Nippon Print	1370	1380
Daiwa House	905	899
Daiwa Securities	829	832
Fanuc	4920	4890
Fuji Bank	1580	1550
Fuji Photo	1870	1880
Fujitsu	985	999
Hitachi	748	750
Hitachi Cable	735	735
Honda	1100	1100
Japan Air Lines	12780	13190
Kajima	580	496
Kansai Power	2030	2030
Kawasaki Steel	138	138
Kirin Brewery	820	829
Komatsu	464	471
Kubota	340	339
Kyocera	4520	4450
Matsu Elec Inds	1270	1290
Matsu Elec Works	875	880
Mitsubishi Bank	1460	1460
Mitsubishi Chem	517	520
Mitsubishi Elec	337	338
Mitsubishi Heavy	360	355
Mitsubishi Corp	591	595
Mitsui and Co	415	411
Mitsukoshi	655	647
Mitsumi	1050	1030
NEC	1220	1230
NGK Insulators	936	945
Nikko Sec	717	710
Nippon Kogaku	1040	1060
Nippon Oil	881	870
Nippon Steel	158	159
Nippon Yusen	299	295
Nissan	550	558
Nomura Sec.	1160	1140
Olympus	1010	1030
Pioneer	1920	1850
Ricoh	774	773
Sharp	883	877
Shimazu	875	865
Shinetsu Chemical	1040	1050
Sony	3480	3550
Sumitomo Bank	1690	1630
Sumitomo Chem	238	243
Sumitomo Marine	678	682
Sumitomo Metal	139	141
Taisei Corp	345	341
Taisho Marine	546	534
Takeda Chem	1070	1020
TDK	3980	4030
Teijin	468	470
Tokio Marine	885	875
Tokyo Elec. Power	2860	2710
Toppan Printing	1090	1080
Toray Ind	491	500
Toshiba	370	377
Toyota	1240	1240
Yamaichi Sec	712	710

Nikkei 225: 13302.70
Previous: 13272.00
New Index: 1052.76
Previous: 1051.62

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	5050	5000
Alusuisse	745	760
Autophon	6800	6850
Bank Leu	4240	4225
Brown Boveri	1770	1750
Ciba Geigy	3900	3875
Credit Suisse	3565	3555
Electrowatt	3390	3395
Interdiscount	3850	3850
Jacob Suchard	7400	7450
Jelmoli	3525	3475
Landis Gyr	2180	2180
Moevenpick	5300	5450
Nestle	8640	8625
Oerlikon-B	1560	1570
Roche Baby	12550	12500
Sandoz	1710	1700
Schindler	4475	4475
Sulzer	455	455
Surveillance	5550	5500
Swissair	1970	1950
SBC	553	548
Swiss Reinsurance	2920	2960
Swiss Volksbank	2460	2420
Union Bank	4890	4870
Winterthur	5725	5700
Zurich Ins	2770	2760

SBC Index: 611.50
Previous: 608.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Feb. 14*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12497	Abiti Prce	$23	22¼	23	+ ½
100	Acklands	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
16280	Agnico E	$22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
400	Agra Ind A	$13⅜	13½	13½	
62360	Alt Energy	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14200	Alta Nat	$15	15	15	
709	Algoma St	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
15470	A Barick o	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
34700	Atco I f	$9⅝	9¼	9½	
4400	BP Canada	$28¼	28	28	
49614	Bank BC	$5⅛	495	5	— ⅛
162523	Bank N S	$12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
17000	Baton	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+1½
8742	Bonanza R	300	300	300	
14100	Bralorne	240	230	230	—10
3300	Bramalea	$16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
100	Brenda M	$8	8	8	— ⅛
40974	BCFP	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
49548	BC Res	181	180	180	— 1
19359	BC Phone	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
1925	Brunswk	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
200	Budd Can	$34	34	34	
46305	CAE	$18½	18⅛	18⅛	
1200	CCL A	$18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ 1
4930	CCL B f	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
2900	Cad Frv	$14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
11500	Campeau f	$22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
14597	C Nor West	$16	15¾	16	
17180	C Packrs	$33⅜	33	33	— ½
2591	Can Trust	$42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
1500	C Tung	$8	8	8	
494991	CI Bk Com	$19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
176518	CTire A f	$13⅛	12⅞	12	
1500	C Util B	$18	18	18	— ⅛
1300	Cara	$19⅝	19	19	— ¼
13014	Celanese	$13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
6120	Centrl Tr	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
20000	Cineplex	$14¼	13⅜	14	— ⅜
2600	C Distb A	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
5700	CDistb B f	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
3801	CTL Bank	$9	8½	8⅞	
6050	Coseka R	170	165	165	— 5
40	Conran A	$16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅜
12150	Crownx	$26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
49380	Czar Res	145	135	136	— 9
27243	Daon Dev	465	450	465	+10
100	Daon A	450	450	450	—10
82000	Denison A o	$18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
164830	Denison B f	$18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
2100	Devalcon	380	360	360	—15
3500	Dicksn A f	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6500	Dicksn B	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
56100	Dofasco	$26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
10900	Donohue	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
1610	Du Pont A	$30	29½	30	+ ½
103920	Dylex A	$16⅜	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
8400	Elcthom X	$10	9½	9½	— ⅜
16000	Equity Svr	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
2150	FCA Intl	$28	27½	27¾	— ¼
5068	C Falcon C	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
90275	Flcnbrdge	$21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
6342	Fed Ind A	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
1380	F City Fin	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
10966	Gendis A	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
2350	Geac Comp	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
2300	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8½	8½	
87670	Goldcorp f	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
200	Goodyear	$39	38¼	39	+ 2
2200	Gratt G	$13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
2588	GL Forest	$20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ¼
3739	Greyhnd	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
105135	Hawker	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
832	Hayes D	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13864	Hees Intl	$27	26½	27	+ ⅛
200	Hollinger I	$23	23	23	+ ⅛
10722	H Bay Co	$26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
24184	Imasco	$25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
300	Indal	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
400	Inglis	$18	17⅞	18	+1½
600	Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11325	Intl Thom	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
93356	Intpr Pipe	$38⅞	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
5000	Ipsco	$12	11⅞	12	
50	Ivaco B	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
19470	Jannock	$23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
545	Kelsey H	$18⅛	18	18	
3322	Kerr Add	$17½	17	17½	
65209	Labatt	$33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
2775	LOnt Cem	$21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
1550	Lacana	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2550	Lablaw Co	$24¼	24	24	
12586	Lumonics	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
1200	MDS H A	$15½	15	15	
26800	MICC	325	310	310	—15
29510	Mclan H X	$16	15⅞	16	
10828	Maritime f	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
7525	Merland E	270	270	270	[illegible]
45821	Molson A f	$22	21¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
6950	Nabisco L	$30⅜	30¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
282444	Noranda	$15⅝	15¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
6308	Norcen	$14	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
347930	Nva AltA f	$6⅝	6⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Nowsco W	$27¼	27⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
22777	NuWst sp A	$7½	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
4650	Oakwood	$6¼	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
12100	Omnibus o	285	275	[illegible]	+10
149155	Oshawa A f	$34½	33¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
10560	Pac W Airln	$12⅝	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
9400	Pamour	$9⅝	9⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
1300	PanCan P	$25	24¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950	Pembina	$16	16	16	[illegible]
1600	Pine Point	$15	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
20840	Placer	$23	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Que Sturg o	405	405	[illegible]	[illegible]
2825	Rayrock f	$7	7	7	[illegible]
8600	Redpath	$17⅝	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3964	ReedSt 1 Sp	$50	49⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
54815	Rogers A	$13⅝	13¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	Roman	$10⅝	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
5665	Sceptre	330	310	310	[illegible]
4200	Scotts f	$20⅝	20⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
27832	Sears Can	$12⅝	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Selkirk A f	$23	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
177346	Shell Can	$20⅞	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
3407	Sherritt	$7	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
11300	Southam	$18⅝	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
21268	Spar Aero f	$25⅛	24⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
88457	Stelco A	$25¼	24½	[illegible]	[illegible]
35544	Sulpetro	75	68	[illegible]	[illegible]
950	Steep R	270	260	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	Tara	$18⅝	18⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
1210	Teck Cor A	$17⅝	17⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
54786	Teck B f	$18⅝	18⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
11350	Tex Can	$25	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
34000	Thom N A	$26½	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
355127	Tor Dm Bk	$23	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
4101	Torstar B f	$39	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6030	Traders A f	$31	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
2200	Trinity Res	135	132	132	[illegible]
75376	TrnAlta UA	$26½	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
21459	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
5250	Trimac	300	290	[illegible]	[illegible]
352840	Trilon A	$25½	24¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
135828	Trizec A f	$29⅝	29⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
32260	Turbo	43½	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Unicorp A f	$7⅝	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
1020	Un Carbid	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
25191	U Entprise	$12½	12⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
3220	U Keno	$8	7⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
125800	Verstt A f	395	375	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Vestgron	330	310	[illegible]	[illegible]
1800	Wardair	$19	18¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
2100	Weldwod	$22	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
3404	Westmin	$9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7884	Weston	$112	112	112	[illegible]
4529	Woodwd A	$7⅛	7	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total sales 19,704,368 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,741.30	[illegible]

Montreal *Feb. 14*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
106691	Bank Mont	$18⅝	18⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
10462	BombrdrA	$17⅝	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
18620	BombrdrB	$17⅝	17⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	CB Pak	$25	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13517	Cascades	$14⅝	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
19811	ConBam	$22⅝	21⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26253	DomTxtA	$16	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
23315	Gaz Metro	$16⅛	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
7512	MntTrst	$17⅝	16⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
77427	NatBk Can	$23	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13585	Power Corp	$24⅝	24⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
20645	Provigo	$17⅝	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
3400	RollandA	$21½	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
36936	Royal Bank	$30⅝	30¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
4963	RoyTrstco	$26⅛	25⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1347	SteinbrgA	$39	38⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Sales 3,272,076 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	128.89	[illegible]

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

صكذا من الاصل

SPORTS

Tales Spun To Catch a Spring Fever

By Fred McMane
United Press International

NEW YORK — Next to the spinning of curve balls, the most tried and true practice of spring training is the spinning of yarns.

Did you know, for example, that the catcher Clint Courtney, who played for the New York Yankees and St. Louis Browns during the 1950s, got his nickname "Scrap Iron" from a footrace he lost — to a sports writer?

Or that the greatest swap ever made in spring training was not a multi-player trade at all but an exchange between two players — of their wives and children?

Joe DiMaggio severely bruised his heel in a spring training game, an injury that was to shorten his brilliant career. Yet the old folks in Florida will never forget "The Yankee Clipper" for what they always consider his greatest contribution to the game — bringing Marilyn Monroe, then his wife, to camp.

UPI/1955
Marilyn Monroe

[Major league baseball teams are assembling their pitchers and catchers to begin spring training in Florida and Arizona; it seems only fair, therefore, that baseball fans are not left out in the cold.]

Laughter was once the keynote of spring training camps. Buzzie Bavasi, who recently retired as a baseball executive after a 46-year association with the game, remembers it well.

"I remember one year in Vero Beach, Florida, when I was with the Dodgers, there was this old man who traveled with a little dog who used to be around the camp every day," said Bavasi. "No one knew who he was. He used to sit on a rock every day. One day somebody told me he was a bookmaker. One day he keeled over and passed away right there at the field.

"One of our guys starts going through his pockets because he'd bet $20 on a horse with him and wanted his money back."

Betting on the ponies created some of the funnier moments for Bavasi during his long association with the Brooklyn and Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Don Zimmer was always in hock," recalled Bavasi. "He came over to me one day and wanted to borrow some money. He always wanted to borrow money to pay his income tax. I said, 'Zim, I'm not going to give you a quarter. If I give you some money you're just going to go out and gamble it away.' He said, 'I promise you if you loan me $200 I'll never make another bet as long as I'm in baseball.'

"I said, 'Fine,' so I pull out $200 and I said, 'Here's $200 and I'll tell you what, I'll bet you another $200 you do make a bet.' He said, 'That's a bet.' So he lost $200 before he got the first $200."

Bavasi remembers Zimmer getting even with him on at least one occasion, however.

"We had this 60-yard [54.8-meter] track at Dodgertown and we'd look around for all the rookies who could run and Zimmer and I would take all bets," said Bavasi. "One day he double-crossed me. He didn't tell me about Willie Davis," who was one of baseball's fastest runners, "and he took all my money."

Bavasi also remembered the year the Dodgers brought a young, power-hitting first baseman named Rocky Nelson to camp.

"We're playing an intra-squad game and Pee Wee [Reese] is at third base and I give the steal sign," said Bavasi. "Here comes Pee Wee and Rocky swings at the pitch. Pee Wee is white as a sheet. He says to Rocky, 'Didn't you get the signal?'

"Rocky said, 'What signal?' Pee Wee said, 'The steal.'

"Rocky says, 'What do you think they call me Rocky for?' "

Milton Richman, UPI's Senior Editor-Sports, was a central figure in one spring training story. A former minor league infielder, Richman was a UPI reporter covering the St. Louis Browns' spring training in 1952 and was at a railroad station in Colton, California, waiting to board a train with the team when Clint Courtney, a hard-nosed catcher, challenged him to a race.

"The Pirates also were at the station waiting to board the same train and a discussion started over who was the fastest runner," recalls Richman. "My brother said, 'I got $100 that says nobody beats my brother.' Courtney accepted and got up the money and Gene Bearden of the Browns and Ralph Kiner of the Pirates went to the finish line to act as judges.

"Satchel Paige, who was then with the Browns, warned Courtney not to race me and I won easily. Courtney, though, starts arguing that he was ahead only I cut him off, so we agree to race again. This time I beat him even worse but as he crossed the finish line he goes sprawling head first and cuts his hands and arms pretty badly on some scrap iron. That's how he got his nickname.

"Rogers Hornsby was managing the Browns at the time and when he saw what happened to Courtney he had a fit. He told him he either had to catch the next game or pay a $200 fine. Courtney said he'd catch and, although he could barely swing the bat, he got three hits off Early Wynn. He was out for several weeks thereafter, though, and Hornsby asked me not to race any of his players again."

Perhaps the most bizarre spring training tale occurred at the New York Yankees' camp in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in 1973. On March 7, the pitchers Fritz Peterson and Mike Kekich informed the world that they were swapping wives and families. Marilyn Peterson and her sons, Gregg and Eric, went to live with Kekich and Suzanne Kekich and her daughters, Kristen and Reagan Leigh, moved in with Peterson.

"It caused quite a stir," remembered Bob Fishel, the vice president of the American League who was then the Yankees' public relations director.

Almost as much as Marilyn Monroe did the first time she walked into the Yankees' spring training hotel.

"All the old men got out of their wheelchairs for the last time in their life," Fishel said, smiling.

England Is Hoping That 2 Victories Will Make It One Again

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Will England ever again be a rugby power? Alan Jones, Australia's national coach, thinks the English have the player potential to become world-beaters if they organize it. England's new coach, Martin Green, is trying.

Step one was a rare English defeat of Wales, 21-18, on the opening day of the annual Five Nations tournament. Step two is supposed to be a defeat of Scotland this Saturday. A strong showing here would put an end to talk that England's opening victory was a fluke.

Scotland, starting with six new players under a new captain and a new coach, rebounded from a 1985 whitewash and upset France here, 18-17, on Jan. 18. Two weeks later, while the French were giving Ireland a 29-9 trouncing in Paris and England was idle, the Scots scored three tries but lost to Wales in Cardiff, 22-15. The Welsh play Ireland in Dublin this Saturday.

If performance matched the size of each country's player pool, world rugby would have a first division made up of England, France, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States. Fiji, Ireland, Romania, Scotland and Wales would be outgunned by the big powers — and by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Italy and Japan.

Subtract South Africa and add Tonga and Zimbabwe and you have the 16 countries enrolled for rugby's first world cup, set for New Zealand and Australia from May 22 to June 20 next year. The men will be separated from the boys more systematically — and with more media glare — than ever before. That approaching prospect is concentrating minds, in England in particular.

English rugby glory of the 1950s and before was already a distant memory when revival sputtered hopefully in the early 1970s and again late in the decade. Bill Beaumont's team achieved a Five Nations grand slam in 1980, but the long decadence then resumed. In the mid-1980s, instead of leading the world, big England has been a pushover.

In June 1984 the team lost twice in South Africa by hefty scores, 33-15 and 35-9. Six members of the present team played in Johannesburg in the devastating second test: props Paul Rendall and Gary Pearce, hooker Steve Brain, flankers John Hall and Peter Winterbottom and center Huw Davies, now the fullback.

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

In the mid-1980s, instead of leading the world, big England has been a pushover.

Worse came last year in New Zealand. After an encouraging first test in Christchurch in which England scored two tries and the All Blacks owed their 18-13 victory to six penalty goals, the roof fell in on June 8 in Wellington. New Zealand scored six tries to two in that test. The 42-15 rout was England's worst defeat in all 114 years since it and Scotland played the first international rugby match, in Edinburgh in 1871.

Nine English players survive from the Wellington debacle. Along with Pearce, Brain, Hall and Davies, who was flyhalf, they are lock Wade Dooley, scrumhalf Nigel Melville, center Jamie Salmon and wings Mike Harrison and Simon Smith. Harrison got a try from an interception in each test. Hall also scored in the second test.

"British rugby is in ruins," the Welsh commentator Clem Thomas said after Wellington. "We have two years in which to rebuild if we are to make a coherent challenge in the world cup."

It was a painful initiation for their coach — "A numbing experience," Green says. The return trip began in funereal silence. "The best part of that flight home started shortly after Hawaii. Player after player said the same thing: 'We've got to go back, Greenie. We've got to show them we can do better than that.' "

One obvious weakness was fitness: The All Blacks could simply run harder for longer. Nor did England seem to be selecting its best players from the club circuit, or preparing them carefully enough. And morale was a problem.

Green's changes include encouraging a lot of talking among his players, to promote initiative on the field. English rugby is often dull; watching it, a London writer complained this winter, can be as thrilling as watching paint dry. A recent editorial in The Times, although referring to soccer, could have had English rugby in mind when it observed that the words "the British game" have become "a cliché for a kind of football in which physical endeavor and commitment count more than skill."

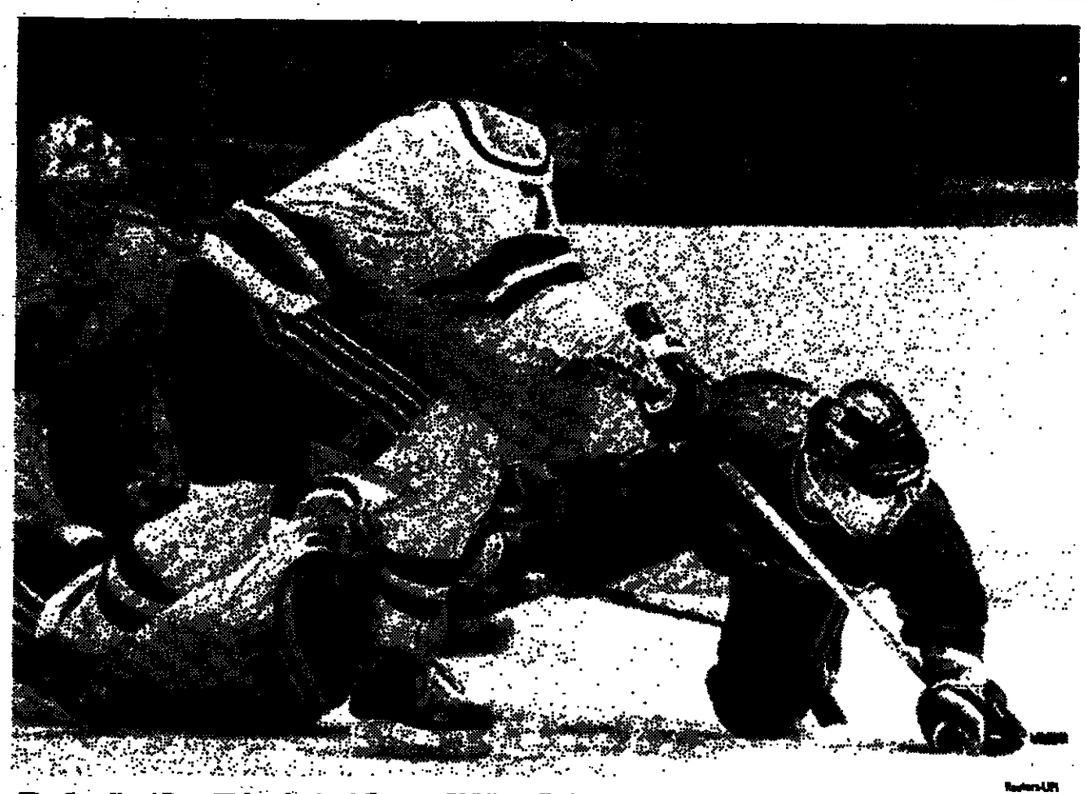
On Jan. 18, the 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) Dooley and fellow lock Maurice Colclough overwhelmed Wales in the lineouts, but England did little with that glut of possession. "Given England's possession, we would have murdered them," Welsh flyhalf Jonathan Davies said.

Wales scored the only try of the match and England won with kicks — six penalty goals and a match-winning drop by flyhalf Rob Andrew.

"I'll settle for that," said Melville, the captain, beaming with pride and pleasure. But Melville and Green promised that tries would come soon, now that England was winning again.

South Africa has scored 32 tries in its last 10 tests. New Zealand and France have scored 22, Australia 18, Scotland 14, Wales and Argentina 12, Romania 10, England 8 and Ireland 6.

England's seven current backs have managed only eight tries in international matches. In the tournament, since January 1985, France has a try tally of 11 for and none against, while Wales is 7-10, Scotland 6-10, Ireland 5-7 and England 3-5.



Reuter-UPI
The Canadiens' Ryan Walter, having fallen over Phil Russell of the Devils, tried to push away the puck with his hand before Peter McNab could reach it with his stick. The Devils won, 4-3, Thursday night in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

Flyers Rally to Beat Islanders — Finally

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — A four-game losing streak to the New York Islanders was hard enough to take. The manner in which the Philadelphia Flyers had been beaten made the defeats even tougher for them to handle.

They had lost away games by scores of 8-4, 7-3 and 8-6. In the Spectrum, they were defeated, 4-3, on Bryan Trottier's goal with a second left to play.

Thursday night, the Flyers appeared headed for a fifth straight loss when the Islanders quickly took a 2-0 lead. But Philadelphia scored three goals in each of the last two periods, three coming on the power play, for a 6-3 victory.

"We needed to bounce back," said Lindsay Carson. "They seemed to have our number. They bounced out to a quick lead and we had to get together and decide we weren't going to let them do it. We had to get them thinking we're a tougher hockey team than we appeared in the last few games."

Tim Kerr, who had missed the last four games with the flu, scored twice, including the game-winner in the third period on the power play. That was his 41st goal of the season, the 26th on the power play.

The Islanders had been whistled for five penalties in the second period, and some thought that the referees, more than the Flyers, had decided the game.

"They killed us in the second period with their penalties," said the Islanders' goalie, Billy Smith, who was angered by a call against him for dislodging the net. "We were going well until then."

The Flyers, he said, "can't take any pride at all in winning this game."

The Islanders took their lead on first-period goals by Bob Bourne and Tomas Jonsson, and Jonsson scored his second power-play goal in the third period for a short-lived 3-3 tie.

But the Flyers' goalie, Bob Froese, prevented New York from taking a 3-0 lead late in the first period when he stopped Duane Sutter, who had three assists, on a breakaway.

"Bob Froese has been playing outstanding goal, particularly in the last few weeks," said his coach, Mike Keenan. "Sometimes you need the big save to pick up your hockey club.

"We had something to prove to ourselves," Keenan said. "That was the point we were trying to make tonight, to establish ourselves with this hockey club again and I think we did that."

Kerr also picked up the Flyers despite limited playing time.

"He's such a good goal scorer and he's so big and strong in front of the net," said Brian Propp, whose pass from behind the net set up Kerr's game-winner. "With him out there, it gives the rest of us more room to move the puck."

Propp fooled Smith into thinking he was going to bring the puck around the net to one side, but passed back to Kerr, who scored into the open side of the net vacated by Smith.

"Brian Propp made one of the sweetest passes I've ever seen in hockey," said the defenseman Mark Howe.

Kerr became the second Flyer, Bill Barber was the first, to score 40 or more goals in three consecutive seasons.

NHL FOCUS

Sooners Feel Foully Beaten

The Associated Press

COLUMBIA, Missouri — Sixty-two personal fouls and four technical fouls later Thursday night, Oklahoma, ranked eighth nationally among U.S. college basketball teams, and Missouri had completed one Big Eight Conference game.

Missouri had won, 101-88, but neither side seemed happy.

"This game was not called well," said the Missouri coach, Norm Stewart. His team collected 30 fouls, losing three players, although ending a four-game losing streak by bolting to an 18-1 lead. Four Sooners fouled out.

Billy Tubbs, the Oklahoma coach, was called for two technicals and ejected from the game. He emerged from the locker room 20 minutes after it ended, still fuming.

"I have nothing to say fellas," Tubbs said. "Go talk to Francis, the talking horse. He was prancing up and down all night. It was his game."

Youth Weighs Fame and Fortune, Opts for College

The Associated Press
Sean Miller, who can dribble five basketballs at one time.

By Alan Robinson
The Associated Press

BEAVER FALLS, Pennsylvania — Sean Miller may be the only 17-year-old in the United States who had to give up commercial endorsements and a lucrative professional career just to play high school basketball.

A talented showman who can dribble five basketballs at the same time, Miller — as a high school freshman — made an unpaid television commercial for Converse shoes that was shown during the 1984 Olympics.

He appeared on the television shows "That's Incredible" and "The Tonight Show," on the latter trying, unsuccessfully, to teach the host Johnny Carson the multiple-ball dribble. He had shoe company, breakfast cereal and TV show offers worth an estimated $100,000.

Miller could have signed the contracts, invested the money and been a wealthy young man in a few years. But he would have had to forfeit his amateur eligibility. That would have ended his dream of playing college basketball.

"It wasn't a hard decision to make," said Miller, a junior at Blackhawk High School, which is in a section of western Pennsylvania better known for such football stars as Joe Namath, Mike Ditka and Tony Dorsett. "The trick stuff gets boring after a while and I've wanted to play in college since I was 6 years old."

That was the age when Miller and his father, John, 42, who is Blackhawk's coach, were just beginning to perfect the ballhandling show that the younger Miller has performed at college and professional games and basketball camps on three continents.

The 6-foot (1.8-meter), 154-pounder (69.8 kilograms) plays with an obvious flair and confidence built during years of having a basketball in his hands. He can dribble effortlessly through defenses, then whip passes into the hands of sometimes unsuspecting teammates. Sometimes, said his father, "he'll dribble behind his back twice bringing the ball up the floor and not know it. Dribbling behind his back for him is like you or me dribbling in front. He can do so many things naturally that someone else would have to work on for years."

The scholastic sports writer Dave Krider, in his Basketball Times column, said Miller "is probably the finest ballhandler in high school basketball."

Miller is also an excellent shooter, averaging 21 points on fewer than 20 shots a game.

"He works on basketball nearly every day," his father said. "We keep a chart and he's shot at least 100 free throws a day for almost 700 days in a row. That's why he shoots more than 90 percent from the foul line."

Miller had been to Japan, Germany and France by his early teens, but where he wants to go next is to college on a basketball scholarship. The nearby University of Pittsburgh already is interested, as are Boston College, Purdue and Wake Forest.

"I watch a lot of games on TV and I know how much better I have to get," he said. "I have to get quicker and stronger. I see players who have so much more talent than me, I know I have to play 10 times harder than them just to play on their level.

"There's probably only five days a year I don't play. Sometimes when I'm tired or want to go out at night I wish I didn't play as much as I do, but then I realize how much money a scholarship is worth."

Which may sound strange coming from a boy who has given up as much money as Miller has.

The Things They Will Say

Los Angeles Times Service

Selected excerpts from "Baseball's Greatest Insults," a Simon & Schuster publication compiled by Kevin Nelson.

The broadcaster Richie Ashburn, hearing that an equipment man had been summoned to repair Dave Kingman's glove: "They should have called a welder."

□

Cincinnati broadcaster Joe Nuxhall, on Pete Rose: "I'll tell you how smart Pete is. When they had the blackout in New York, he was stranded 13 hours on an escalator."

□

Pitcher Dock Ellis, on Yankee owner George Steinbrenner: "I'm gonna buy the Suez Canal. When one of his ships comes through there, I'm gonna blow it up."

□

Oakland pitcher Steve McCatty: "When Charlie Finley had his heart operation, it took 8 hours — 7½ just to find his heart."

□

Warren Spahn, on the manager Charlie Dressen's team meetings: "He'll say, 'Listen you guys, I have been here before. I know what it's all about. I been here before.' He'll say that for 10 minutes, and that'll be the meeting."

□

Angel owner Gene Autry, on Howard Cosell: "Howard calls a good game, it's just not the one you're watching."

□

Casey Stengel, on catcher Chris Cannizzaro: "I knew he couldn't hit, but nobody told me he couldn't catch."

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	38	15	4	80	242	170
Washington	33	17	4	70	214	193
NY Islanders	27	19	10	64	228	199
Pittsburgh	25	24	6	56	212	193
NY Rangers	25	25	4	54	192	189
New Jersey	17	36	2	36	201	260
Adams Division						
Quebec	32	20	4	68	233	192
Montreal	31	21	5	67	245	192
Boston	26	23	7	59	220	204
Buffalo	27	24	5	59	221	198
Hartford	26	27	2	54	223	211

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	39	21	8	64	252	206
St. Louis	34	22	8	56	237	211
Minnesota	32	25	9	53	228	224
Toronto	15	35	5	35	271	279
Detroit	12	38	5	29	186	287
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	38	13	5	82	294	220
Calgary	34	22	6	58	236	210
Vancouver	17	37	8	42	197	283
Los Angeles	17	32	6	40	250	274
Winnipeg	17	34	6	40	235	264

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal	0	1	3—5
New Jersey	2	1	1—4

Goose (18), Preston (15), Adams (25), Brideaux (17); Tremblay (14), Nasland (36), Smith (23). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Resch) 10-13-14—37; New Jersey (on Roy) 7-5-6—18.

N.Y. Islanders	2	0	1—3
Philadelphia	0	3	2—5

McCrimmon (9), Sinisalo (26), Kerr 2 (41), Carson (7), Craven (18); Bourne (6), Jonsson 2 (10). Shots on goal: New York (on Froese) 10-5-9—24; Philadelphia (on Smith) 10-12-9—31.

Minnesota	1	1	1—3
St. Louis	2	1	2—5

Pasiowski (22), Payne (2), Gilmour (14), Hunter (22), Wickenheiser (21); Bellows (36), Ciccarelli (23), Bjugstad (26). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Wamsley) 8-12-11—31; St. Louis (on Casey) 9-15-13—37.

Toronto	1	2	1—4
Chicago	1	3	3—7

Lormer (21), Fraser 3 (19), Savard (39); Stastny (26), Fryer 3 (23). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Soetaert) 9-17-15-3—43; Chicago (on Wregget) 9-13-10-3—35.

Selected College Scores

EAST
Fordham Dickinson 82, St. Francis, Pa. 74
George Washington 74, West Virginia 75
Holy Cross 73, Connecticut 70
Massachusetts 60, Rutgers 59
Niagara 97, Army 63
St. Joseph's 73, Rhode Island 66
St. Peter's 84, Manhattan 48
Temple 79, Duquesne 62

SOUTH
Clemson 96, Florida A&M 52
Davidson 69, Furman 65
Kentucky 73, Alabama 71
Maryland 67, N. Carolina St. 66
Old Dominion 61, Va. Commonwealth 56
W. Kentucky 77, S. Florida 57

MIDWEST
Bradley 54, Indiana St. 52
Drake 65, Creighton 52
Illinois 75, Northwestern 52
Louisville 74, Cincinnati 58
Loyola, Ill. 77, Detroit 56
Michigan 92, Minnesota 56
Michigan St. 82, Iowa 73
Missouri 101, Oklahoma 88
Purdue 88, Wisconsin 78
S. Illinois 72, Wichita St. 71

SOUTHWEST
Texas-Arlington 62, McNeese St. 56

FAR WEST
Arizona 85, UCLA 60
Arizona St. 75, Southern Cal 67
Colorado St. 91, Hawaii 71

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	37	9	.813	—
Philadelphia	34	18	.654	7
New Jersey	29	24	.547	12½
Washington	24	27	.471	16½
New York	18	34	.346	23
Central Division				
Milwaukee	35	18	.660	—
Atlanta	29	21	.580	4½
Detroit	27	25	.519	7½
Cleveland	20	31	.392	14
Chicago	17	35	.327	17½
Indiana	16	35	.314	18
WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division				
Houston	34	17	.667	—
Denver	30	22	.577	4½
Dallas	27	22	.551	6
San Antonio	28	26	.519	7½
Utah	25	27	.463	10½
Sacramento	21	31	.404	13½
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	38	12	.760	—
Portland	29	26	.527	11½
Phoenix	20	30	.400	18
L.A. Clippers	20	32	.385	19
Seattle	18	34	.346	21
Golden State	17	37	.315	23

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey	25	26	28	48—117
Cleveland	34	32	35	20—235

Free 18-18 7-8 25. Bagley 8-14 6-8 22; Gminski 4-11 11-12 19, King 7-13 4-4 18. Rebounds: New Jersey 59 (Gminski 11); Cleveland 52 (Poquette 11). Assists: New Jersey 20 (Cook, Ransey 8); Cleveland 39 (Bagley 14).

Houston	34	34	27	30—115
San Antonio	39	32	24	26—119

Gilmore 11-12 3-3 25, Robertson 9-17 5-7 23; Olajuwon 14-21 8-9 36, Lloyd 8-16 2-2 18. Rebounds: Houston 39 (Olajuwon 7); San Antonio 57 (Gilmore 9). Assists: Houston 27 (Lucas 11); San Antonio 27 (Matthews 7).

Philadelphia	24	27	27	17—95
New York	27	31	19	15—92

Barkley 9-14 11-21 29, Malone 7-17 9-9 23; Scarrow 6-12 6-6 19, Thornton 5-10 1-4 11, Walker 3-7 5-6 11, Tucker 5-11 0-0 11. Rebounds: Philadelphia 63 (Barkley 17); New York 39 (Thornton 8). Assists: Philadelphia 20 (Cheeks 5); New York 20 (Walker 5).

Utah	25	25	29	27—106
Milwaukee	24	28	24	32—113

Pressley 7-15 10-10 24, Cummings 9-21 2-4 21, Pierce 6-10 9-10 21; Dantley 5-12 17-21 27, Green 7-10 7-8 22. Rebounds: Utah 58 (Dantley, Malone, Bailey 8); Milwaukee 55 (Lister 11). Assists: Utah 23 (Stockton 7); Milwaukee 19 (Pressley 5).

Boston	32	32	22	28—107
Seattle	25	24	20	19— 78

Bird 10-21 11-13 31, Parish 6-11 7-7 19; Chambers 8-19 8-8 25, Sikma 6-13 4-4 16. Rebounds: Boston 49 (Bird 15); Seattle 49 (McDaniel 13). Assists: Boston 32 (Bird 11); Seattle 21 (Young 6).

Washington	22	38	23	22—105
Golden State	26	30	36	27—109

Carroll 13-26 8-10 34, Short 12-23 1-1 25; Malone 15-29 6-6 36. Robinson 6-11 0-0 12. Rebounds: Washington 50 (Roundfield 12); Golden State 63 (Smith, Carroll 15). Assists: Washington 24 (Williams 9); Golden State 28 (Floyd 7).

Atlanta	21	25	39	28—122
Sacramento	25	28	15	26—114

Wilkins 15-23 12-14 42, Wittman 10-18 2-2 22; Theus 8-21 11-12 28, Woodson 4-7 5-6 17. Rebounds: Atlanta 47 (Rollins 8), Sacramento 57 (Thompson 12). Assists: Atlanta 26 (Rivers 9), Sacramento 27 (Theus 11).

Portland	22	28	38	48—113
L.A. Clippers	28	26	26	36—116

M.Johnson 9-19 6-7 24, Nimphius 8-12 4-6 20. White 8-12 4-5 20; Drexler 8-20 4-8 22, Vandeweghe 7-14 6-6 20. Rebounds: Portland 47 (Carr, Bowie 8); L.A. Clippers 69 (Maxwell 13). Assists: Portland 26 (Porter, Paxson, Drexler, Colter 5); L.A. Clippers 28 (M.Johnson 8).

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CHICAGO—Traded Ron Hassey, catcher; Matt Winters, outfielder; Eric Schmidt, pitcher, and Chris Alvarez, third baseman, to New York for Scott Bradley, catcher; Neil Allen, pitcher; Glen Braxton, outfielder, and cash.

BOSTON—Signed Ed Jurak, infielder, to one-year contract.

SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Mark Langston, pitcher.

CALIFORNIA—Announced retirement of Geoff Zahn, pitcher.

National League

PITTSBURGH—Signed Bob Kipper and Mike Bielecki, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

SAN DIEGO—Agreed to terms with Mark Thurmond, pitcher, on two-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND—Named Harmon Kuli assistant coach.

INDIANA—Signed Bryon Warrick, guard, to 10-day contract.

NEW YORK—Signed Chris McNealy, forward, to 10-day contract.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

CINCINNATI—Signed Jeff Partridge, Ricky Anderson and Rick Ward, punters.

CLEVELAND—Hired Dave Adolph as defensive coordinator.

HOUSTON—Named Tom Bettis defensive secondary coach.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Steve Calabria, quarterback; Aaron Moss and Leonard Wingate, defensive ends, and Scott Napier, running back.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Burns Takes Lead in Hawaiian Golf

HONOLULU (AP) — George Burns ended a 9-under-par 63 with an eagle and held a one-shot lead Thursday after one round of the Hawaiian Open golf tournament.

Mac O'Grady and Ed Fiori each shot 64 on the Waialae Country Club course, with Mike Reid at 65. Chip Beck, Dave Ogrin and Tony Sills shot 66; Bernhard Langer of West Germany was in a six-way tie at 67.

Burns needed only 26 putts, and on the 18th holed out a bunker shot from about 50 feet (15 meters) for an eagle-3. Fiori, using a new putter, had nine one-putts and finished birdie-birdie. O'Grady had nine 3s, including an eagle on the 13th, but missed a six-foot putt on the 18th.

Dissension Arises on Swiss Ski Team

GRUESCH, Switzerland (UPI) — A long-simmering dispute has broken out anew with the Swiss Ski Federation announcing that it will not enter slalom specialist Thomas Bürgler in the World Cup races in Scandinavia.

The federation director, Hans Schwingruber, said Thursday that Bürgler had been relegated to European Cup races because "Thomas did not keep to the agreement not to air the differences in public." In a newspaper article bearing his name, Bürgler had strongly criticized Karl Frehsner, the coach of the Swiss men's team, as being, among other things, too authoritarian.

Pirmin Zurbriggen, the world champion; Max Julen, the Olympic giant slalom champion; Martin Hangl and Bürgler said they would discuss the situation, with Hangl and Julen indicating that they might boycott the Scandinavian races in support of Bürgler.

For the Record

Switzerland's Ekkehard Fasser, coming from behind after the top U.S. sled crashed, won the four-man World Cup bobsled competition at Lake Placid, New York, and the season's four-man and combined titles. *(AP)*

Brazil's soccer team, compromising under pressure, said that as part of its World Cup warmup it will play friendly matches in Frankfurt on March 12, in Budapest on March 16 and in Cardiff on March 19. *(AFP)*

A Czech alpine skier, Alexandra Marasova, 20, has asked for political asylum in West Germany after remaining in Munich following the World Cup race there Jan. 12. *(AFP)*

Quotable

● Pat Riley, the Los Angeles Lakers' coach, on being ejected from a game for the first time: "There's no popcorn in the locker room, no beer or anything. It's lousy." *(AP)*

POSTCARD

'Good Morning, España'

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — "*Buenos días, España*," said a cheery if somewhat bleary-eyed television host at 7:30 A.M. one day last month — and with that, the era of morning television dawned in Spain.

The 90-minute news and chat show, modeled after the NBC News program "Today," emanates from television sets that used to be dark until well past noon.

After the inaugural program, the show's engagingly earnest co-host, José Antonio Martinez Soler, held up champagne in a toast and said, "Now we're Europeans."

The show, put together by the state-owned network in just two months, is part of Spain's forced march to be like the rest of Europe, a process that has speeded up since Spain joined the European Community Jan. 1.

While morning television is old hat in the United States, Britain began it just four years ago and France last year.

The Spanish show faces a particularly daunting social challenge. Spaniards are wedded to a lifestyle of late socializing, little sleep and skipped breakfasts.

"Dining late and rising early is a diabolical combination in Spain," Amando de Miguel, a sociologist, said. "Morning television is going to make the problem worse." Gregorio Varela Mosquera, president of the Spanish Nutrition Foundation, said that one-fifth of the nation's students skipped breakfast and half ate only a roll and coffee with hot milk.

Many adults eat less, holding off until 11 A.M., when they cram bars and coffee shops for fried dough called *churros* or a slice of a cold omelette called a *tortilla*. A shot of brandy is often thrown down as a supplement.

One result, according to sociologists and nutritionists, is that Spaniards are notoriously grumpy in the morning and their work productivity low. "Maybe lack of sleep produced the civil war," de Miguel said, only half in jest.

Efforts in recent years to change the hours have only made things worse. A move by Prime Minister Felipe González to increase the output of the country's sluggish bureaucracy has forced many Spaniards who might otherwise be sleeping or eating to be at their desks at 8 A.M.

Another result is confusion for Spaniards themselves. Some people work straight though until 3 P.M., with only the 11 o'clock break. Others take lunches of one hour and still others of two hours.

Most shops are closed for two to three hours in midafternoon, though they stay open until as late as 8 P.M. Major department stores defy unions and stay open straight through the day. When the government moved last year to make it easier for small stores to stay open too, shopworkers struck. Some said it was the only time they themselves could shop, in the department stores.

Into this fray now enters "Buenos Dias, España," as the show is called. Its producers have set out with missionary zeal to entice Spaniards to go to sleep earlier and spend more time over breakfast watching the show.

"We're going to modernize Spain," said Martinez Soler, a former newspaper editor and Nieman Fellow at Harvard University.

The first day was hardly auspicious. Live hookups with the British and French shows were faulty, though the show has since been smoothed out. Among its features are interviews with politicians and celebrities, consumer advice, lifestyle reports such as a weekly segment on sex, and a live report each morning from New York (where it is 2 A.M.).

Critics have praised the show, while editorial writers have attacked it as a threat by state television to smother morning newspapers and radio.

For José Maria Calvino, director general of the network, morning television is a matter of survival. The government is about to authorize private networks. "We want to be ready to compete with whatever comes," he said.

To do that, he has gone beyond news to follow "Buenos Dias, España" with cooking and exercise classes, reruns of "Dynasty" and a steamy Mexican soap opera titled "The Rich Also Cry."

The formula appears to be succeeding. Workers are showing up at their offices talking of the news and chat show, while store owners report that housewives are not showing up during the steamier hours for their normal morning shopping.

'T.T.': From *Solfeggio* to Mezzo Soprano

By Andrew Clark

GENEVA — Mezzo sopranos are not usually classed as prima donnas, but the title — in its laudatory sense — certainly applies to Tatiana Troyanos. Tall and handsome, she commands the stage easily and sings with the kind of bravura agility that puts her among a select breed of coloratura specialists.

Troyanos — she addresses herself as "T.T." as she battles to collect her thoughts for a rehearsal — is, in her words, "a strong personality." It comes out in the intensity of her performances as well as in the way she talks and drives a car. She is in Geneva to sing in Pier Luigi Pizzi's elegant, much-traveled production of Handel's "Ariodante," the title role of which she first sang at the opening of the Kennedy Center in Washington in 1971 and which she returns to at Santa Fe next year.

Born in New York of a Greek father and a German mother, Troyanos was nurtured as an up-and-coming talent by Rolf Liebermann in Hamburg, won an international reputation in the 1970s and next month celebrates her tenth anniversary at the Metropolitan Opera. "I knew when I was 8 or 9 that I wanted to be in music. I was always attracted to it, it was like it spoke to me so deeply. I was very young when I learned the piano — I was taught *solfeggio*, a method of beating out a rhythm, which gives you a tremendous basis for learning music. I would sing too; my voice was terribly dark and it was already a very operatic sound. Both my parents had beautiful voices, my grandfather too. I suppose it's all in my genes."

Fortune, as well as natural talent and hard work, has also played a part in her career. Hans Heinz taught her at The Juilliard School, Bernard Lefort organized an audition tour in Europe, and of the three offers she received, Liebermann's at Hamburg was the one she took up. She was 24.

"I just wanted to be part of a strong company. I did all kinds of roles when I started — it wasn't overnight stardom. I learned a lot from Liebermann; I need to feel a strong presence, a strong director, a strong intendant. He would always be sitting there in that front row. He was keenly interested in every detail, he was excited by wonderful talent, he loved watching it grow. That's what you sensed when you were a member of his company."

Liebermann guided her to two of her best-known roles, the Composer in "Ariadne auf Naxos" and Octavian in "Der Rosenkavalier"; she will be in Hamburg in May singing both roles in honor of Liebermann, who returned to the state opera last year to help the company out as interim intendant. Other travesty parts, such as Sesto in "La Clemenza di Tito" and Idamante in "Idomeneo," came naturally. It was Liebermann, too, who first thought of her in Handel's heroic roles.

Von Appelghem

Tatiana Troyanos in "Ariodante."

Troyanos, who describes herself as a Handel lover, sang Julius Caesar in the Mackerras-Copley production at San Francisco and Geneva, and there are plans to take it to the Met in 1988. The brilliant style of the music and noble character suit her equally well in "Ariodante."

"You have to sing it beautifully — you are so exposed and the evenness of your sound is important. But you have to act it so that it's convincing. He was writing opera, after all. You have to have that balance. I love singing Handel. He knew how to get to the heart inside the character. I think he was one of the great, great composers."

Of her Verdi roles, Amneris was long ago discarded; Eboli is the only one she still sings regularly. She will return to Kundry in Wagner's "Parsifal" at Chicago next season.

She might try Carmen once more: "There was a time when I was singing it so often — my dark hair, dark eyes and the color of my voice suit the role well. I recorded it with Solti and Domingo. I was able to sing it in three languages. But after a while there are so many other parts you find more rewarding. Carmen works all night long — that second act is tough. Sometimes you wind up saying that's an awful lot of work. It's a great opera — first things first — and it's also a great favorite with the public. But you do want to go on to other parts."

Troyanos, who is 47, said she was not the kind of mezzo who was going to branch out beyond the confines of her *Fach* late in her career, and she insisted the actual placing of her voice had not changed. "But I think the quality of the voice has changed — it's getting better! I'm not the kind of person who aspired to the heights of the dramatic soprano or lyric soprano areas. I have high notes, which a mezzo must have for the roles I do.

"What's wonderful about being a mezzo — there *are* enough roles, enough challenges, enough to keep me busy. I hope still to have a long career. I will tend to do more concert work. One has to look ahead, one has to give up certain things, to think how you visualize the next decade. I'm looking much more into lieder recitals — they're tremendously rewarding, especially when you rediscover repertoire you struggled with as a student. It looks so different now, they're so much easier! Brahms, Schubert and Spanish songs are my current favorites."

Troyanos is meticulous about preparing for performances. With only 40 to 50 engagements a year, her appearances are sufficiently rare to be special events. She said her best work was at the Met with James Levine, whom she met at Aspen in 1962. "He makes you want to do your best, and that makes it a very special musical relationship, where the chemistry is just right — you feel the same way about the music, you have the same energy flow, you have the same passion about it, the same breath. He allows me to live a part, to sing it with the greatest ease, legato, energy, beauty and everything. He knows his artists so well."

She also had fun working with Leonard Bernstein on "West Side Story," as a television broadcast of the recording sessions clearly demonstrated. "I'm an American, I was brought up on the West Side, and I still live there. I could very closely identify with the character of Anita, with Bernstein's music, and the lyrics. So I had a wonderful time — I thought it was terrific casting."

Tatiana Troyanos sings in Handel's "Ariodante" in Geneva on Feb. 17, 20 and 23, and gives recitals in Florence on Feb. 27, in Milan on Mar. 3 and in Venice on Mar. 7.

Andrew Clark is a journalist and music critic based in Switzerland.

PEOPLE

Double Jackpot Winner

Defying odds in the realm of 1 in 17.3 trillion, a woman who won $3.9 million in the New Jersey state lottery last October has hit the jackpot again: an additional $1.5-million prize. "Shocking — definitely shocking," said Evelyn Marie Adams, 32, manager of a 7-Eleven store in Point Pleasant Beach. "They say good things come in threes, so —" Adams was the first two-time million-dollar winner in the history of New Jersey's lottery, state officials said. They added that they had never heard of another person winning two million-dollar prizes in any of the United States's 22 state lotteries. Adams bought both her winning tickets at the convenience shop she manages. It is owned by her fiancé, Herman Basehore, 45, who shared her winning ticket. The couple, who became engaged in December, plan to be married in April, sell the store and pursue mutual interests in music.

The Associated Press

Evelyn Marie Adams

□

Two West German filmmakers have presented an hourlong documentary based on film taken by Soviet cameramen who recorded the liberation of the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. The footage was buried for 40 years in Soviet archives. Bengt von zur Mühlen, who discovered the film with his wife, Irmgard, said: "This is the most extensive collection of Auschwitz material in existence. Our film has more original footage in it than any other work on Auschwitz." Nearly 55 minutes of "The Liberation of Auschwitz" is original clips shot by Red Army cameramen in January 1945. The Mühlens' documentary was shown to reporters before its premiere Sunday in the 36th annual Berlin Film Festival. It includes shots of mass graves and emaciated survivors staring fearfully at the camera. About 7,500 prisoners were found alive when Soviet forces liberated the camp. Mühlen, a Berlin-based producer of historical documentaries, said he was directed to the material by Alexander Vorontsov, the only surviving member of the Soviet camera team. Mühlen said his film will be given to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Foundation in Washington, where it is scheduled to be shown in March.

□

The Reverend Philip Potter, former general secretary of the World Council of Churches, was named winner Friday of the 1986 peace prize awarded annually by the Tokyo-based Niwano Peace Foundation. Potter, 64, a Methodist from Dominica, is the fourth recipient of the prize. It includes a cash award of 20 million yen ($107,500) and a medal.

□

An 1864 photograph showing Abraham Lincoln on a boat has been discovered in library files at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut. An academy official said the photo could indicate that the president was preparing to flee Confederate troops. The photo is believed to have been taken July 11, 1864, on the Potomac River in Washington, said the academy's museum curator, Paul Johnson. "On 11 July 1864, the Confederates almost punched into Washington, and I believe he was on the cutter as a possible getaway," Johnson said. The photo shows a tall, thin man wearing a stovepipe hat, but the facial features are indistinct. Lloyd Ostendorf of Dayton, Ohio, co-author of "Lincoln in Photographs," said he had examined the picture and believed Lincoln must have moved during the exposure, causing his image to blur. He said there were only 26 other known outdoor photographs of Lincoln.

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TURN TO PAGE 11

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